

# ISSUE INCOMPLETE

## The Hebrew.

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### The Hebrew

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### THE WIFE'S REVENGE.

A ROMAN STORY, BY E. B. L. LEWIS.

THE BRIGANDS.

"At what hour shall we reach Rome, Pietro?" inquired one of the inmates of an old-fashioned, yet commodious, traveling carriage, as he opened the window and addressed the valet on the box.

"By seven o'clock, your highness," replied Pietro; "we are now close to Baccano, our last stage."

"Beatrice, my love," said the same cavalier, turning to his fair companion—a handsome woman in the bloom of youth—"you will soon be relieved from all fear."

"Thank Heaven, Francesco! I never before experienced so strange a presentment of coming evil," replied the lady. "My courage seems quite to have deserted me on this lonesome road."

Certainly, the surrounding scenery was not of the most encouraging or cheerful description. An air of gloomy desolation characterized this portion of the papal territories. As they advanced nearer to Baccano, the position cracked their whip loudly and repeatedly; the usual signal to warn the proprietors of the dirty little albergo that travelers were at hand, and fresh horses wanted. Unfortunately, on this, as on many previous occasions, it invoked other and wilder spirits, equally interested in such events, for a band of armed men rushed suddenly from their hiding-place in some ruins close by, much to the horror of the bewildered travelers. The brigands—for such they were—summoned the driver to halt, on peril of his life; and two of their number seized the horses' heads and stopped the carriage, while a ruffian presented himself at each door, with a pistol in one hand and a rosary in the other.

"Be not alarmed, fair lady!" said one of them, who appeared to be the captain of the gang. "Nothing is further from our intention than to put you to the slightest inconvenience; you will be free to pursue your journey when we have eased your carriage of a portion of its load. The signore will stay with us until the sum of one thousand scudi be forthcoming to indemnify us for our trouble and risk."

The cheeks of the poor lady were blanched with terror at this announcement, and for some time she could not utter a word; but her companion, who was no other than the Prince Giustiniani and her husband, perceiving that resistance would be fatal to the safety of their lives, calmly resigned himself to what seemed to be inevitable, and directed all his efforts to recover his wife from her alarm. The bandits, meanwhile, occupied themselves with ransacking the baggage, and in appropriating whatever was valuable in the contents.

The natural courage of the princess, however it may have deserted her for the moment, began to lengthen, in some measure, to triumph over her fears, and gradually to rise higher, in proportion to the desperate nature of her position. She now turned impudently to the bandit chief, using all her eloquence to work both on his compassion and cupidity; but found him inexorable regarding the release of her companion. "Let me, then, for the love of Heaven, be also your prisoner; but do not separate me from my husband!" she passionately urged.

"Diavolo!" replied the robber—but with something like a touch of humanity in his tone—"our rough journey and spare diet would ill suit a dainty lady such as you. Fear nothing for one; send a trusty messenger with the money, and your husband shall be restored to you."

Tears, promises, and further entreaties were vain; the princess was condemned to pursue her journey alone while her husband was carried off by the robbers. An arrangement, however, had been arrived at with them, that the ransom should be dispatched to Baccano on the second day after the capture of the traveler.

More dead than alive, did poor Beatrice Giustiniani arrive at her palazzo. No little astonishment and curiosity were excited in the establishment by the appearance of the princess without the prince. To her faithful secretary alone—Andrea Vanzozi—did Beatrice make known the disasters which had befallen them. He was an old and favorite retainer of the Colonna family, to which she belonged; had occupied a confidential post in their employ prior to her birth, and had been enlisted in the princess's own service on her marriage.

Greatly as Vanzozi was dismayed by the startling intelligence imparted to him, he did his utmost to console and reassure his mistress. No time was lost, as may be supposed, in raising the sum required for the ransom of the prince. On the appointed day Andrea left Rome for Baccano and delivered the money into the hands of the messenger deputed by the robbers to receive it.

Great was the consternation, bitter the disappointment of Vanzozi, when, instead of the restoration of the captive, he was told by the messenger that, having ascertained the rank of the prisoner, the captain demanded a further sum of five hundred scudi ere he would consent to release him.

With a sorrowful heart Vanzozi returned to his mistress, and delivered his unwelcome message.

Beatrice, who had hitherto, through fear for her husband's life, preserved the secret of his capture from her friends, at once determined that further reserve would be both useless and dangerous. These renewed demands for money might be interminable, she thought, without offering any better chance of the prince's deliverance. She therefore hastily summoned her cousin, the Cardinal Colonna, to her palazzo, acquainting him with all that had occurred, and solicited his advice and assistance.

The Cardinal's first feeling of consternation and surprise at the tidings of so audacious an exploit, having in some degree subsided, he spoke thus to the princess:

"I will immediately lay the matter before his holiness; there is not a moment to be lost; the robbers must be followed up by well-armed forces, ere they have time to escape to their haunts in the mountains. There are probably some of them still hovering in the neighborhood of Baccano, in expectation of the additional ransom they have demanded."

"I shall rely on your zeal, my good cousin, in stimulating the holy father to the most prompt and active measures for my Francesco's deliverance," said the poor princess, with tears in her eyes, as the Cardinal hastily took his departure.

In vain, however, did the good Cardinal bestir himself in the matter, and as vainly did the Pope send an armed force in pursuit of the robbers, every trace of them had already disappeared. The band which had committed this bold outrage was believed, from Beatrice's description, to be under the direction of a famous outlaw upon whose head a price had been set, and who was, in reality, the unworthy representative of the noble family of Monteleone. He had been disinherited, and was under the ban of the Church, as being guilty of the abduction of a veiled nun. The princess, meantime, though a prey to grief and anxiety, was actively engaged in stimulating her agents in the prosecution of their inquiries among the peasantry, in the hope that by judiciously administered bribes she might at last gain the intelligence she so anxiously desired; but full three months had elapsed and all that had been attempted had proved fruitless.

Meanwhile a deep sensation had been created in Rome by this long and daring detention of a prince of the Holy See. All felt convinced, however, that the object of the robbers was to obtain a large ransom, and that they would not, by sacrificing a life of so much importance to the State, as well as to their mercenary schemes, provoke the papal government to the most active and severe measures for the capture or destruction of the entire band.

### PRINCE GIUSTINIANI'S NARRATION.

As the princess and her friends were meditating fresh schemes for the prosecution of an inquiry so important to her happiness, such efforts were rendered unnecessary by an occurrence which diffused joy throughout her household.

One evening, soon after sunset, a carriage rapidly dashed into the courtyard of the palazzo Giustiniani, and the next moment Beatrice was clasped in the arms of her husband. Some minutes elapsed ere the joy of their reunion could find utterance in words; but no sooner did the calm of returning reason succeed to the first transports of happiness, than a thousand questions were mutually exchanged, and the changes and chances which those anxious months of separation had produced were fully discussed.

The personal appearance of Giustiniani was very striking. His figure was tall and somewhat muscular, his finely developed forehead and expressive eyes betokened intelligence and penetration, while his chiselled features were rendered still more impressive by the pale, clear hue of his complexion, shaded as it was by rich waves of dark wavy hair. This constitutional pallor had increased during his captivity, and he looked thin and somewhat careworn.

"Francesco, my love, delay not," said Beatrice, the day after his return, "to tell me how you contrived your wonderful escape. I am dying to know all that has befallen you since we parted. My woman's curiosity will brook no further delay, even on the plea of your fatigue."

She seated herself by his side as she uttered these words, and was speedily engrossed in listening to the following narrative:

"No sooner had the sound of your carriage-wheels become audible, dearest Beatrice, than being seized by two of the brigands, my arms were pinioned and I was blindfolded."

I had observed the disappearance of the captain, which must have occurred while I was bestowing the last lingering look on the vehicle that was conveying my dearest friend out of sight. My lawless companions dragged me along between them at a rapid pace, and evidently over rugged ground, for many weary hours, allowing me but an occasional and very brief rest, when they gave me some stale bread-crusts and water. I did not attempt to address them, being occupied with the melancholy thought of so sudden and cruel an interruption to our happiness, and of the possible dangers of my position. Questioning I knew would be vain, and would probably be productive of insolent answers; discretion was the better part of valor in such company."

At length we appeared to halt for good; the bandage was removed from my eyes, my arms were let at liberty, and I found myself in the midst of a band of twenty wild, savage-looking men. They quickly seated themselves on a floor of what, at first sight, appeared to be a cave; but with more leisure for observation, I found it to be a dismantled Etruscan tomb. The little remaining daylight penetrated through numerous fissures, and enabled me to discern what was passing around."

In one corner, stooping over a large brazier of burning coals, was a decrepit old hag, who appeared like one of the former denizens of the tomb risen from the slumber of death to torment the living who had invaded her sanctuary. She was in the act of cooking something in

a large iron pot. An inquiry respecting the progress of her culinary labors was addressed occasionally to her by one or other of the brigands in a tone more energetic than polite, but to which she vouchsafed no answer, save a torrent of imprecations. At length the bubbling, hissing sound emanating from the iron pot ceased, and having emptied its contents into a huge dish, she shuffled up to the circle, her palsied hand shaking at every step, and placed it on the ground before them.

Ere half its contents had been devoured, she brought wine to season the repast. I had been ordered to seat myself with the rest, and to partake of the dinner, which would not have been unpalatable had it not been so strongly flavored with garlic. The whole party, on the repast being concluded, laid themselves down on their cloaks to sleep, out of them keeping guard at the entrance of the tomb, and being relieved at intervals during the night. I had been too much agitated to sleep, and was truly thankful when the day dawned.

The brigands no sooner arose from their slumbers than they immediately proceeded to blindfold and pinion me as before. Our journey occupied the whole of the next day, until an hour before sunset. We rested only twice, and under trees, as I could judge from the rustling of the wind among the branches. We were refreshed by the same rude fare as before, flavored by the addition of a few onions. My fatigue was great when we made our next halt, and, previously to our doing so, I became aware that we were toiling up a steep ascent for a considerable time. Finally, we evidently passed through a strongly locked gate or door, and mounted a long flight of steps conducting to some kind of habitation.

My arms were again free, and my bandage being withdrawn, the brigands disappeared without giving me time to ask questions, and even ere I had a moment's leisure to look around me.

What was my surprise, after their departure, on observing that I was in a tolerably furnished apartment, looking out on a most romantic scene. Although I had not at that moment positive means of judging to what description of building this room belonged, yet broken columns, appertaining to what had clearly been a portico in front, convinced me that I was in an ancient temple, some portions of which had been rendered habitable by its present occupants. The dilapidated portico was on the verge of a great cascade tumbling over walls of the most rugged description, such as Salvo Rosa would have rejoiced in. Below the rocks, extensive woods stretched as far as the eye could see. While musing on this wild romantic scene, the silence of which was invaded by the perpetual roar of the cascade, a slight movement shook the old worm-eaten tapestry with which one side of the apartment or hall was hung—though evidently for use more than for ornament. It was partially raised, and a tall, remarkable looking woman, of middle age, in the attire of a peasant of Albano, entered. In her hands she bore a tray, which was well furnished with cold meat, bread, cheese, and wine. Having placed it on a table, she invited me to partake of the viands.

"To what, signora," I said, "am I indebted for this act of hospitality? Only two days have elapsed since I was torn from my wife and captivated by brigands. I am now quite bewildered at finding myself thus suddenly released from my grasp and in a civilized habitation. May I trust that I am not a prisoner here, but that I shall speedily be permitted to return to my family?"

"Signora," she replied, "the apartment that you now find yourself in, must, for the present be the limit of your movements; but be not dismayed, you are now in good keeping, and if you do not infringe the rules laid down for your conduct you will meet with no injury, and will eventually be restored to your friends in Rome. Remember, however, that the gate by which you entered is both locked and guarded. Attempt not to escape, or you will be instantly shot."

"And may I ask who are you, signora, who thus dictate to me the conditions of a prisoner? Tell me, I beseech you, the secret of my detention here. It is in my power if released to reward you handsomely. If you are yourself a wife, you ought then to feel for mine, who has had her husband so suddenly and forcibly taken from her."

Her countenance, which was flexible, betrayed emotion as I made this appeal to her sympathy, but she hastily quitted the room without a reply, as though fearing that compassion might tempt her to fail in the stern duty that had been imposed upon her. Day after day I repeated this and similar trials on her kindness, but some time even more sacred to her than the promptings of humanity armed her against every snare. During the long tedious three months that I was a captive in this lonely temple, never did she utter a word that could throw a light upon the secrets of my prison, or encourage me in the hope of escape, while every night and morning the robber guard visited my apartment to assure himself of the safety of their prisoner. I frequently questioned her as to her knowledge of the bandit chief, who in manner and bearing was so superior to his companions, but she told me to exert no power to unnecessary questions. I peeped not how I should have endured the monotony of my life during my sojourn in the temple, but that I had been compassionately supplied with a few books and a guitar to beguile the tediousness of my solitude. As it was, the time seemed interminable.

At length, I was one night aroused by an unusual stir in one of the compartments of the temple, and as I was pondering on the cause of this disturbance, some of the robbers entered my apartment and directed me to prepare for a journey. After traveling for two nights, to my surprise, we reached the very spot near Baccano on which I had been captured, and where a carriage was in waiting.

The bandits informed me that I was now free, and ordering me to enter the vehicle, directed the driver, who had evidently received his instructions beforehand, to proceed without delay.

He drove off rapidly, and never stopped his horses until he entered the gates of our palazzo.

There was an inconsistency in the summing up of these adventures, and here and there, as the narrative progressed, a something like embarrassment in her husband's manner, which forcibly struck Beatrice. She knew that no second ransom had been paid, although it had been demanded, and his explanation of the final circumstances attending his escape wore to her mind an air of improbability, which inspired her with an undefinable suspicion. She believed that she had not heard the whole truth, and this absence of entire confidence on the part of her husband deeply wounded her affection. She did not condescend to ask further explanation, her pride causing her to dissemble her suspicions.

### BEATRICE.

Beatrice Giustiniani had barely attained her twentieth birthday at this period, and had experienced since her marriage two years of nearly uninterrupted happiness; but after the events of her husband's captivity and return, a something approaching to mutual distrust sprang up almost imperceptibly between them.

Their union had been one of rare occurrence in Italy, a marriage of affection as well as convenience, yet how slight a cause may engender misunderstanding and dissension between the most loving hearts. A trifle light as air, a word unkind or wrongly taken, may commence a breach which no trials from without could have effected, while the repetition of such trivial disagreements may convert the tenderest affection into coldness and antipathy.

Beatrice was a splendid woman, with the Juno-like beauty of the Roman ladies. Her form, though luxuriant, was perfect in proportion; animation of feature and stateliness of demeanor she possessed, together with varied accomplishments. There was wanting to complete the picture that self-restraint and moral dignity which a judicious education and training can alone inculcate. She was, in short, too much the creature of violent impulses, and, much as she loved her husband, there was a latent morbid tendency to jealousy in her temperament, which, if once thoroughly aroused, was likely to prove formidable. Of this trait in her character, Francesco was but too well aware; for the disposition had manifested itself somewhat painfully before and after marriage. He had therefore mentally resolved to redouble his prudence and reserve in all social intercourse, rather than endanger his domestic peace by the smallest inadvertence.

The gleam of undefined suspicion which had obtruded itself into the mind of Beatrice during the progress of her husband's narrative had quickly begun, unknown to herself, to influence her deportment toward him, and she soon afterward observed that to her he was an altered man. He was oftentimes moody, restless, distracted in her company, and at length, far from seeming content with the happiness of domestic life, he eagerly sought every occasion to enter into the excitement and diversion of gay company abroad.

There is nothing remarkable, 'tis true, in this self-emanation by an Italian husband from the romantic exactions of a newly-married life, but to Beatrice it was like the awakening from a delightful dream. She did not pause to consider whether any deficiency on her own part could account for this change in her husband. Hers was a proud spirit, which would not bend to those conciliatory efforts of tenderness and gentleness which so often find their way to a husband's heart when aught else fails.

Her wounded pride displayed itself in a cold and haughty reserve, which served only to widen the breach. His absence from home, on the plea of visiting his rural estates, became more frequent, and his indifference to his wife on his return more marked. Happiness had now fled from the bosom of Beatrice, and had left her the victim of suspicion and jealousy. She was not long in convincing herself that some mystery fatal to her existed in connection with the period of Francesco's capture. This idea once admitted, every trifling incident, every unguarded word, was ingeniously tortured into evidence against him, till her patience and temper being alike exhausted, she resolved to unravel the mystery at all hazards. Francesco about this time apprised her that he purposed visiting their estate at Frascati on the morrow. This announcement contained nothing remarkable, as it was the regular period for him to do so on matters of business; but Beatrice at once took her resolution.

She summoned her secretary to her presence, and with an assumed calmness of demeanor, which could not effectually disguise the passion smoldering in her bosom, she thus addressed him:

"Vanzozi, you are so old and faithful a retainer of the Colonna family that I can place great reliance on your zeal. A mission must be performed which involves my happiness and honor. I exhort you, then, as you value both, to fulfill my wishes. Follow your master to Frascati, watch his movements, ascertain how his time is occupied, and on your return faithfully report to me every particular that comes under your notice."

That an ominous cloud had for some time lowered over the domestic happiness of the family, Vanzozi had observed with pain; he was not, therefore, so much astonished as overpowered by the sudden light thrown upon the subject through the medium of this earnest appeal.

The office imposed on him was one of the most delicate and perplexing nature, yet his sympathy and devotion to his mistress forbade any demur to commands enforced under the influence of such deeply injured feelings. Apprehensive of such deeply injured feelings, and to justify the suspicions of the princess and the duty entailed upon himself, yet his kind heart revolted at the task. Having, at length, somewhat mastered his emotions, he replied:

"My services, however poor, are always at your command, noble lady. Yet I beseech you to consider that appearances are often deceitful. I trust and pray that they will prove so in this instance. Condemn not, madam, without undeniable evidence. Above all things, rely on my zeal and fidelity in the performance of my office, however painful it may be to my feelings."

### THE OATH OF VENGEANCE.

For three days Beatrice awaited in mortal agony and dread the return of her husband and of her trusty agent. Her heart beat audibly when at length she heard the footsteps of Francesco mounting the marble staircase on his return to the palazzo. She almost began to regret the part she had adopted, but nevertheless exerted herself to maintain an appearance of composure, and met her husband with the same cold hauteur which had of late characterized her conduct toward him. Andrea Vanzozi did not return till the following night, and Beatrice was compelled to linger in the torments of suspense as to the result of his painful mission.

On the first favorable occasion she summoned him to her boudoir, and having closed and locked the door, she begged him to relate, without reservation, all that he had learned or witnessed at Frascati.

"Would that silence on that subject were consistent with my duty to yourself, madam," said Andrea. "I fear that you will be deeply pained by what I have to relate, though it behooves your highness to make a further investigation into the circumstances ere you wholly condemn the prince, your husband."

Beatrice, with the calmness of despair, and pale as death, listened to this preamble, and motioned to Vanzozi to communicate his narration.

"I followed the prince, my master," said he, "in disguise, and on a stout mule, from the commencement to the termination of his journey to his own mansion at Frascati."

"I then turned back to refresh myself, and to find stabling and fodder for my mule at the albergo of the village. This being accomplished I retraced my steps, and concealed myself in the laurel-plantation, near the garden-gate. After some time my attention was arrested by the sound of footsteps advancing in the direction of the gate. I saw that it was his highness, who passed on to the road. Cautiously emerging from my hiding-place, I followed him at some distance, when he turned suddenly into a by-path which led toward some fields."

"Beyond these, surrounded by a garden, was a small one-story house, or villa, the front of which was covered with creepers in full bloom. The door was opened by some one from within as the prince approached, and as quickly closed on his entrance."

"I again concealed myself amidst some bushes, and ascertained that my patron did not quit the place for several hours. The same lengthened visits were repeated daily during the remainder of his sojourn at Frascati. I could gain no other information regarding the inmates of the house than that it had been taken by a stranger some months previously for a lady, whose only companion was an elderly servant-woman, of a very reserved and eccentric disposition, from whom it was impossible to elicit any information regarding her own or her mistress's affairs. My resolution was now taken. I awaited the moment of my master's departure from Frascati, and disguising myself as a Capuchin friar, I went to the house and engaged the servant in conversation."

"I have traveled far," I said to her; "I am footsore, hungry, and thirsty; for the love of Heaven give me some bread and water."

"I will never refuse a son of the Church," she replied. "Step in, holy father, and rest in the hall, whilst you partake of the refreshment I will speedily prepare for you."

"While eating the cold meat and bread with which she supplied me, a young girl, beautiful as a vision, entered the villa from a garden at the back. She was, apparently, quite unaware of the presence of a stranger, for she started and looked surprised at the first sight of me, but on observing my garb, she appeared reassured."

Beatrice trembled violently, and became pale as marble at this portion of the narration, but impatiently beckoned Andrea to proceed.

"This charming creature, youthful and fresh as Hesperus, was rather under the middle size, and slender and graceful as a sylph. Her bright golden tresses fell in their natural unrestrained luxuriance, far below her waist; her large liquid blue eyes, fringed with long lashes much darker than her hair, beamed with an almost indefinable sweetness and modesty, and were in perfect harmony with the general softness and extreme delicacy of her other features. A skin of unrivaled fairness was relieved from insipidity by the brilliant rosy bloom of her cheek. Her first surprise ended, she thus accosted me, in a sweet silvery voice:

"Holy father, you are most welcome to the rest and food our cottage affords. You seem tired and wayworn. Whither do you travel?"

"Toward Rome, fair lady, on a mission to his holiness, from the superior of my monastery."

"May God speed you," she answered, "on your journey. Take with you, holy father, a slight remembrance of us, giving me some of the fairest flowers from her apron, and leave us your blessing in return."

"So saying, we exchanged salutations, and I saw her no more."

Beatrice, who had till now listened to Andrea's recital with that species of unnatural calm which but too often precedes a violent storm, could no longer repress the manifestation of her jealousy and indignation. Rising from her seat, her eyes dilated with anger, her features convulsed with passion, "Andrea!" she exclaimed, "if you be faithful to your allegiance, you will not quit this apartment until you have taken a solemn oath to execute my commands! My injured love and dignity, the insulted honor of my family, must be vindicated! Your master is that worst of traitors—a domestic one! He has forsaken and betrayed the wife of his bosom; from henceforth I tear his image from my heart! My outraged feelings shall be avenged, or I will die in the attempt!"

Poor Vanzozi in vain endeavored to allay the storm which he had raised in the bosom of the princess—vainly did he beseech her to pause, and to make inquiry ere she carried out her fatal purpose. Ere he was permitted to leave her presence, Andrea was persuaded to bind himself by the required oath!

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]



## EXPLORATIONS OF PALESTINE.

The attention of our readers has more than once been called to the operations of a society which deserves to be better known—"the Palestine Exploration Fund." It has been quietly pursuing its way attracting little notice, having but a small number of supporters—men, fortunately for itself, of the richer order—and spending its money usefully and unostentatiously. To distinguish the ruins, and debris that surrounded modern Jerusalem—on which indeed modern Jerusalem is built—has been the actual work of the Fund for the last twelve months. In this labor many important results have been obtained. It will be remembered that on the site of Jerusalem may be said to lie three strata of ruins—first, what remains of Solomon's city; secondly, Herod's city; thirdly, the medieval or Saracenic city. Here, it will be perceived, no mention is made of Adrian's city—otherwise, *Beta Capitolina*—or of the five hundred years which elapsed between the fall of Jerusalem before Titus, and its fall before the Mahometans. In order, therefore, to find traces of the city of Solomon, it is necessary to penetrate through the rubbish which hides the ruins of Herod's city. The two great problems always in the minds of those who investigate Jerusalem are—first, the position of the Temple, the most important of all archaeological questions, and, secondly, the ancient system of water supply. In respect to the first many theories have been started. All agree in recognizing what is now called the "Haram," area as the place in which—somewhere—stood both Solomon's Temple and Herod's Temple. On this area which is held sacred, it is not allowed to dig, but round the walls the society may excavate as it pleases. The latest news from Lieutenant Warren brings us to this point. Nearly the whole of the South wall has been explored to the very rock on which it stands; passages have been found to the very lowest points, up which Lieutenant Warren has crawled for hundreds of feet. The disputed valley of the Tyrospan has been ascertained to have run, not by the west wall, as was previously supposed, but across and under a corner of the west wall, its lowest point being in the south wall, at a depth of ninety feet below the present level of the ground, and a hundred and eighty from the top of the wall. The caseway which spanned the gully here and connected Mount Zion with Mount Moriah has been established, by the shafts sunk by Lieutenant Warren to have consisted of a road forty feet wide built on arches. The ruins and piers of these arches have been found; the last arch, known as Robinson's Arch, having been a magnificent structure of eighty feet in height, having a span of forty feet.

Very curiously, Lieutenant Warren found the stones and voussoirs of the arch lying on a pavement; and on breaking through the pavement, he found the stones of an older arch still. It seems probable, therefore, that the older stones are those of Solomon's time, and that, when the new arch was built, the pavement was laid down to hide the ruins and rubbish beneath. On the same side of the Haram area—the west side—is the walling place of the Jews, where, with a touching fidelity to the traditions of the past and the hopes of the future, they repair to weep and pray that the Lord may end the captivity of His people and bring the promised glory. Here, close to what is called Wilson's Arch, Lieutenant Warren sunk last year a shaft close to the Haram wall. It was a most fortunate shaft; it discovered a gigantic system of subterranean vaults and chambers; it brought to light a passage twelve feet wide and ten feet high, which has been traced 250 feet, and which is still the subject of deliberation. No conjecture has yet been hazarded as to the purposes for which these vaults were constructed. The passage is supposed by Lieutenant Warren to have been designed as a secret means of sending troops to quell any tumult that might arise, and this appears probable. The other labors of Lieutenant Warren have been confined to the investigation of the aqueducts, the exploration of the valley of the Kedron, where he has found the ancient bed of the river, forty feet below the present bed, a survey of some of the country east of the Jordan, excavations in certain mounds near Jerusalem, and the following up of the ancient wall of Ophel, that very small wall which was built by Jotham, added to and improved by Menasseh, and mentioned in Nehemiah. In digging to so great a depth below the surface of the ground, it might be expected that he would have found many curious remains of Jewish art. Singularly, very little has been found. A large quantity of lamps, of the third and fourth century, in pottery, two or three glass lamps, a small collection of wires, chiefly silver, broken fragments of pavement, and such things, completed the whole collection of articles brought home by Lieutenant Warren in May, and now in the society's office, No. 9 Pall Mall East. A small seal with the inscription, Hagai Bar Shenabiah, supposed from the form of the letters to be of the time of Ezra, is the most curious relic to be seen there.

Lieutenant Warren's discoveries have been made in an age when they will be of great service to many skeptical minds. Had the site of the Temple been actually discovered and proved certain without controversy in the olden times, it would have been an object of adoration. Had it been discovered in the dullness of the last century it would have attracted no notice, save perhaps a contemptuous one. But now, when people are more and more learning that one forcible way of meeting attacks on the Bible is by strengthening those bulwarks of human testimony which are so powerful already, those discoveries are of peculiar and ever increasing importance. Those stately walls of that fair city, of which Josephus tells us, which was formerly believed to be an exaggerated account that a man's brain reeled when he looked on the battlements, were proved only the other day to have been in one part a hundred and eighty feet high—a solid wall of masonry, nearly the height of the Monument, of London. This is the modern crusade, a new and a bloodless one, but not less as holy or as worthy of the support of Christendom as any that started with parade of trumpets and banners to wrest the city from the hands of the Mahometans. Let them keep their stones; we worship no stones or sacred places, but let those stones yield up to us their precious secrets. We commend the Palestine Exploration Fund to the assistance and sympathy of our readers; they must remember that in this as in all other good work it is not the rich man's golden offering only that helps.—*English Independent.*

The Municipal Council of Marseilles has voted a further sum of 1,400 francs in aid of the Jewish schools of that city. The Consistoire of that city is seriously engaged in devising means for giving the best possible education to children attending these establishments. Within the last month the number of pupils has doubled.

Honest for a penny, is honest for a pound.

## VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

As you quit the road and emerge upon the slopes of Vesuvius proper, you begin to have some idea of the desolation with which a volcano surrounds itself. You find yourself in a vast black plain of hardened lava, some of it in the form of enormous boulders and some of it pounded to the finest dust. Of course the sense of desolation increases as you ascend. Yet it is long before all traces of life disappear. Almost up to the foot of the cone itself there are here and there struggling specimens of vegetation just peering above the surface of the lava. In about an hour you arrive at the edge of the crater, and there you behold a scene full of awe and majesty. The suddenness with which you come upon it is quite startling. Going up you are ascending up the side of the cone amid profound silence; the next moment your head rises above the crater lip, you encounter a roar and a blaze which makes you shrink back a little. This surprise is occasioned, I suppose, by the formation of the crater. It is a huge bowl which comes up to quite a sharp lip, about a half a mile in diameter and some hundred yards in depth. Towards the bottom of this bowl, on the opposite to where we stood, was a great hole, from which all the projectiles of the eruption were shot; the surface of the bowl being composed of lumps of lava, stones and cinders, all of them smeared with sulphur, precisely like those upon which we were standing. As you mount the cone there is between you and the gulf an enormous wall which dells everything alike—for eye and ear. Even while on the steep of the cone itself you might be unaware that the mountain was disturbed. But a single step seems almost enough to transfer you from the most deathlike stillness to the grandest exhibition of force it is possible to conceive. Instead of the dull monotonous black of congealed lava on the lower levels you have the deep brick red of stones that have been under the action of fire, the brightest vermillion, and every imaginable shade of orange and yellow that sulphur deposits are capable of taking. The ground is hot too; so hot, indeed, that you cannot keep your feet on the same spot for more than a few seconds. Between the chinks of the stones you can see that a few inches below the surface it is actually red hot. You thrust the end of your stick in for a moment and you will pull it out charred. Over all the farther half of the crater there hangs a dense cloud of smoke and vapour; all around you there is an atmosphere of sulphur which sets you coughing; from numberless small holes about your feet there issue with a hiss sulphurous jets of steam which nearly choke you as you pass over them; and then as you look down into the actual abyss you are face to face with the most appalling phenomena both of sight and sound which perhaps the whole of Europe has to offer.

COURTESY.—Speaking broadly, and from the widest standpoint of national character, we should say that the Italians, of all European nations, have most solid courtesy throughout—not a stately, but a good tempered courtesy—in no way chivalrous in the stronger protecting the weaker, and for self-respect keeping watch and ward over the fiercer enemies within the soul, but rather deferential, as assuming that every one is better than themselves. When an Italian does give way to passion he is dangerous; but when he is in a good fair-sailing humor nothing can well exceed the almost feminine sweetness of his courteous demeanor. The French have a coarser core that comes through the veneer on occasions when you touch their self-love or their jealousy; and the core of French discourtesy is very coarse indeed when really got at. We English have not a very fine veneer at any time, and the rougher the grain even that not over polished surface rubs up without much trouble. But then we pride ourselves on this little rough grain of ours, and think it a mark of honesty to let it ruffle up at the slightest touch. Indeed, we despise anything else, and have hard names for a courtesy even what the Americans call "clear grin" throughout; while as for that which is only veneer, stout or slender, there is no word too harsh for the expression of our opinion thereat.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

GALILEO'S MANUSCRIPTS.—The great excitement which prevailed some time since in the scientific world, concerning M. Chasles' supposed letters of Galileo has died away. It is still, however, interesting to find a little fact, which satisfactorily shows what important articles in the *Gazette di Milan* it is stated that, in examining some papers of Galileo at Florence, a letter was found addressed to a French *savant*, in which Galileo expressed himself for not having replied earlier on the ground "that he could not readily find at Florence, anyone that could translate a French letter into Italian." It is clear, therefore, that Galileo did not know French, and therefore could not have written the wonderful letter which M. Chasles has attributed to him.

SALE OF BRILLIANTS.—The Duchess de Sesto's jewels, sold by auction in the Rue Droivot, fetched wonderfully high prices. A "river" of brilliants, which was bought in 1857 for 72,000 francs, produced 104,000 francs; three large diamonds, which had cost 60,000 francs in 1861, were knocked down for 94,000 francs. A necklace containing five rows of pearls, 290 in all, after a spirited competition, was purchased for 95,000 francs by M. Andre, said to be an agent for the Duke de Castres. The total proceeds of the sale was £22,000 sterling. Why such a very great lady, the widow of a wealthy French Duke, should not be able to keep her paraphernalia now that she has married a wealthy Spanish Duke, is a subject of wonderment not yet explained to the public.

ROSSINI'S REMAINS.—France, after all, is not likely to possess the bones of Rossini in perpetuity. The wife of the deceased composer has it said, consented to the removal of his body to Italy, but it is not certain whether Florence or Pesaro will be his final resting place. France will not consent to this without a murmur, for she has long looked upon Rossini as a Frenchman by adoption, and therefore, one of the most illustrious of her own children.

THE WRONG TRAIN.—Some young men going from Columbus to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the cars, were getting rather noisy and profane, when a gentleman in a white cravat tapped one of them on the shoulder, with the remark, "Young man, do you know you are on the road to perdition?" "That's just my luck; I took a ticket for Cincinnati, and I've got on the wrong train."

He who lays up no store of good deeds during the working days of life can never enjoy the eternal Sabbath.

HAPPY is he who repents betimes.

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(Von unserm Berliner Correspondenten.)

Heinrich Heine's Stellung zum Judenthum.

(Fortsetzung.)

Friedrich der Große, welcher den edlen Ausdruck gethan, daß in seinem Staate jeder nach seiner eigenen Fäson selb werden könne, erließ am 17. April 1763 ein General-Privilegium, daß die Behandlung seiner jüdischen Unterthanen seit der bisherigen Willkür seien, freilich noch vielfach beschränkenden aber doch gesetzlich sichern Bestimmungen unterwarf, und das Toleranz-Edikt Joseph II. vom Jahre 1781 stieg die Juden in Oesterreich nicht allein in den Besitz der meisten bürgerlichen Rechte, sondern legte ihnen geradezu die Pflicht auf, durch Gründung und Erhaltung planmäßiger öffentlicher Anstalten für eine geordnete Erziehung ihrer Jugend zu sorgen. Starker und mächtiger jedoch brauchte der Sturm verjüngender Freiheitsgedanken durch die Welt und weckte die Menschheit aus diesem Trübschlaf. Fern aber dem Ocean, in Amerika freiste ein junges Volk in glühendem Kampfe die Freiheit ab, die sein aufblühendes Leben beugte und feierte seinen Sieg durch Verknüpfung der Menschenrechte. Europa vernahm das Wort, das Amerika gerufen, Frankreich rief es lauchend nach, Throne sanken in Trümmern bei seinem gaudergewaltigen Klang, und Freiheit, Gleichheit, Brüderlichkeit hieß die Losung der herausragenden neuen Zeit. Auch die Vorkämpfer des Judenthums, durch die Schriften Rousseau's und Voltaire's mit den Gleichheitsideen der Französischen Revolution vertraut geworden, lauchten hochflotenden Herzen der großen Volksthat, und bald fielen ihnen diese von selber zu.

Napoleon Bonaparte war es, der die Regeneration des israelitischen Lebens um diese Zeit in seine staatsrechtliche Herrscherhand nahm und durch die Befehle der von ihm nach Paris berufenen Deputierten-Versammlung der Französischen Rabbinen und des ihr nachfolgenden großen Sanhedrin den Glauben und die Sitten der Juden mit ihren Pflichten als Französische Staatsbürger in Einklang zu bringen suchte. Wie gering auch die unmittelbaren Resultate dieses Reformversuches unter dem Einflusse der Staatsgewalt waren, so hat er doch ungemein anregend gewirkt durch die außerordentliche Erklärung des Sanhedrin's, daß die religiösen Vorschriften des biblischen Gesetzes zwar ihrer Natur nach unwandelbar, die politischen Anordnungen desselben aber von Zeit und Umständen abhängig und mit der Fortschritt der Reiche Israel hinwärtig geworden seien. — Von weit größerer Tragweite aber als dieser Versuch in Frankreich war der Einfluß der Freiheitskriege auf die Entwicklung des Judenthums. Die schweren Jahre der Fremdherrschaft und nationalen Erniedrigung, welche der deutsche Jude gemeinlich mit dem deutschen Volke ertrug, befestigten in seinem das Gefühl der Vaterlandsliebe und die Erkenntnis seines Anrechtes, an den Leiden und Freuden der Nation Theil zu nehmen, während andererseits der christliche Theil der Bevölkerung im Schmerze der eigenen Unterdrückung gelernt hatte, für Unterdrückte zu fühlen und Gerechtigkeit gegen sie zu üben. Das Edikt vom 11. März 1812 erkannte die jüdischen Staatsangehörigen rückhaltlos als Preussische Staatsbürger an; es verlieh ihnen den vollen Umfang aller bürgerlichen Rechte und Pflichten, obgleich es ihnen die politischen Rechte zum Theil noch vorzuenthielt und seine Ausführung in den nachfolgenden Reactionsjahren schwer und unvollständig genug beschränkt und verzögert ward. Eins aber, und zwar das Wichtigste von Allem, ging nicht wieder verloren: das Judenthum war aus seiner früheren starren Absonderung in den lebendigen Strom der Zeitgeschichte hineingekommen worden, es kämpfte fortan für sein Recht und seine Weiterentwicklung mit und neben anderen nichtjüdischen Vaterlandsgegnossen, die von ähnlichen Fesseln befreit wurden und mit denen es jetzt gemeinsame Sache wider den gemeinsamen Feind zu machen galt. Die Geschichte der Judenemancipation von 1815 bis auf den heutigen Tag ist daher untrennbar mit der Entwicklungsgeschichte des geistigen und staatlichen Lebens der Nation verknüpft, und wie festes trotz aller Schwankungen und Rückschläge sich unaufhaltsam zu einer höheren Stufe emporhebt, so weiß auch das Judenthum während dieses Zeitraums den Prozeß eines gewaltigen, durch eigene Kraft vollzogenen Fortschrittes auf.

Zwei Männer sind es vor Allen, denen das Verdienst gebührt, die innere Befreiung des Judenthums von der starren Ausgeschlossenheit talmudisch-rabbinischer Traditionen und die Verknüpfung desselben durch die Kultur der modernen Zeit herbeigeführt zu haben. Der erste von ihnen, David Friedländer, 1750 in Königsberg geboren, kam 1770 nach Berlin, wo er die in sein hohes Geistesalter unermüdlich für die Verbesserung der bürgerlichen Stellung seiner Glaubensgenossen und für eine zeitgemäße Reform des jüdischen Erziehungswesens wirkte. Die Denkschrift, welche bei den Verhandlungen der jüdischen Gemeindefürsorge mit der Preussischen Staatsregierung über die bürgerliche Stellung der Israeliten 1787 von Friedländer verfaßt wurde, verdrängte sich auf Lichtwellen insbesondere über die großen Nachtheile und die Verhinderung jeden Fortschritts durch die rabbinische Gewalt. In den Gemeindefürsorge, und sie hatte den glücklichen Erfolg, daß durch eine königliche Verordnung vom 5. Juni 1792 neben einer Reihe gesetzlicher Bestimmungen früherer Zeit jede gewaltsame Verdrängung der Rabbinen aufgehoben wurde. Im selben Jahre trat in Berlin (die noch heute bestehende und heutzutage wirksame) Gesellschaft der Freunde und Förderer der jüdischen Erziehung zusammen, welche thätig die eingewurzelten Verdrängungen der Rabbinen durch wissenschaftliche Belämpfung

In ähnlichem Sinne wie David Friedländer wirkte Israel Jacobson. Dieser edle Mann benutzte nicht allein sein bedeutendes Vermögen und seinen persönlichen Einfluß bei Fürsten und hohen Staatsbeamten (er war Kammeragent des Herzogs von Braunschweig) um die äußere Lage seiner Glaubensgenossen durch Befreiung von drückenden Abgaben und durch Aufhebung schädlicher Verordnungen zu erleichtern, sondern er beförderte auch wesentlich den inneren Regenerationsprozeß des Judenthums. Im Jahre 1801 errichtete er aus eigenen Mitteln und mit einem Opfer von mehr als 100,000 Thlern. die treffliche Bildungsanstalt in Seesen für unbemittelte jüdische Kinder, und gestattete zugleich die Aufnahme christlicher Zöglinge, deren das rasch aufblühende Institut nach wenigen Jahren schon 50 zählte. Eine Erziehungsanstalt nach gleichem Muster wurde 1807 von dem Schwager Jacobson's, Isaac Herz Samson, unter Leitung Ehrenbergs in Wolfenbüttel gegründet. Als König Jerome 1808, nach erfolgter Gleichstellung der israelitischen Bewohner des Königreichs Westfalen mit ihren christlichen Mitbürgern, ein jüdisches Konfessorium in der Hauptstadt Kassel einsetzte, berief er als Präsidenten desselben den wackern Jacobson. Dieser benutzte seine neue Stellung vor Allem dazu, die Anfänge einer Kulturreform zu versuchen. Sehr überausmächtig ging er dabei vom Schulwesen aus. Es war schon ein erheblicher Fortschritt, daß in den genannten Erziehungsanstalten und in der zu Kassel gegründeten Schule der Religionsunterricht nicht mehr den harr-reactionären Rabbinen überlassen, sondern in geordneter Weise von tüchtigen Lehrern erteilt ward. Folgenreicher noch war der Umstand, daß die Kasserer Gemeindefürsorge einen eigenen Beirath erhielt, in welchem die Schüler sich allmählich zu einer Andachtsstunde vereinigten. Neben den hebräischen Hauptgebeten wurden hier deutsche Lieder und Gebete durch einen nobelmehrschuligen Chor vorgelesen, und die Mitglieder des Konfessoriums sprachen oftmals mit herzwarmer Strenge feierlich gegen die den Höglingen der Angst. Bald nachher nahmen auch die Eltern der Kinder in diesem neuen Gottesdienste Theil, der erhöhte Bedeutung gewann als Jacobson hinter seinem Schulbau in Seesen einen schönen Tempel errichtete und diesen mit einer Orgel versehen ließ. Derselbe ward am 17. Juli 1810 mit glänzender Feierlichkeit eröffnet als das erste jüdische Gotteshaus, in welchem ein neu geordneter jüdischer Gottesdienst in deutscher Sprache und unter deutschen Gefängen bei Orgelbegleitung stattfand. — Nach Berlin übergeführt, richtete darauf Jacobson im Jahre 1815 nach dem Muster der Kultusordnung von Seesen und Kassel zuerst in seiner eigenen Wohnung, später, als die Theilnahme sich vermehrte, in dem großen Saale von Herz Ber (dem Vater von Michael und Meyer Beer) einen Privatgottesdienst ein, der zuerst von ihm selber, nachmals von anderen freiständigen und begabten Rednern — Kleg, Gansburg, Kurbach und Jung — geleitet ward.

Nachdem folgerichtig die Reform des Judenthums auf dem Gebiet der Schule und des Kultus angebahnt war, entstand in den Köpfen einiger jungen und begeisterten Israeliten, welche sich die frühe deutsche Bildung zu eigen gemacht, der thätige Gedanke, für diese Entwicklung des Judenthums einen gemeinsamen geistigen Mittelpunkt zu schaffen, um die begonnene Bewegung nach einem bestimmten Plane weiter zu führen. Zur Leitung und Förderung dieses Projectes constituirte sich am 7. November 1819 der Verein für Kultur und Wissenschaft der Juden, welcher seinen Centralort in Berlin hatte, aber binnen Kurzem die eifrigsten Vorkämpfer der israelitischen Reform in allen Gegenden Deutschlands zu seinen Mitgliedern zählte. Obgleich der Verein thätig nicht länger als 4 Jahre bestand, und seine ernste, geräuschlose Thätigkeit selbst in den Darstellungen jüdischer Geschichtsschreiber die auf den heutigen Tag kaum eine gerechte Würdigung gefunden hat, lassen sich doch alle seither sichtbar gewordenen Erfolge der Regeneration des jüdischen Lebens in Schule, Synagoge, Kultur und Wissenschaft einzig und allein auf Mitglieder dieses Vereins oder auf die von ihnen ausgehende Saat zurückführen. (Fortsetzung folgt.)

Wolfstein, (Prov. Posen), 22. November. — Die jüdische Gemeinde beging am 19. d. M. in eben so erhebender als entspregender Weise die Feier der goldenen Hochzeit ihres würdigen Rabbiners Herrn Moses Greifengarten mit seiner Gattin Frau Rosa, geb. Friedmann. Das Jubelpaar ist verhältnismäßig noch jung; denn der Jubilar zählt 70 und die Jubilarin erst 66 Jahre, beide sind noch ganz rüstig. Im Laufe des Vormittags begaben sich die Gemeindefürsorge und die Vertreter der Wohlthätigkeitsvereine in die Wohnung des Jubilars und überreichten solenne Geschenke, denen folgten unsere jüdischen Bedienten in plauderndem und herzlichem Gespräch. Der Jubilar, ein Mann von feinem Geiste, brachte im Namen der Stadt ihren Glückwunsch dar, wobei der Bürgermeister Herr G. u. r. dem Jubilar den Ehrenbürgerbrief überreichte. Am 11. Uhr Vormittags fand die gottesdienstliche Feier statt. Die Predigt hielt Rabbiner, Dr. Friedländer, und betrat nach ihm der Jubilar selbst die Kanzel und sprach seine Gefühle tiefgründig in einem Dankgebet aus. Am Abend hatte die Gemeinde dem Jubelpaar ein Festmahl von hundert Gedecken bereitet, welchem auch die kaiserlichen Behörden beizuhatten.

Madrid. — Das Publikum in Madrid zeigt fortwährend große Unruhe darüber, daß von Seiten der Regierung die Freiheit des Kultus noch nicht proclamirt worden. Man sagt, daß die provisorische Regierung in der Meinung über diese große Prinzip nicht einig sei. Prim und andere große Fürsten der Kirche vom Staate, während andere für die Beibehaltung der kathol. Religion als Staatsreligion mit Toleranz und Befreiung der andern Confessionen im. Ojosa, der zwar nicht im Winter, aber in der Zeit der großen Einflüsse best, und der speziell eingeladen worden, von Paris zu kommen, um den Discussionen über die Beibehaltung der kathol. Religion ebenfalls für die Beibehaltung der kathol. Religion als Staatsreligion erklärt haben. Die religiöse Frage wird wahrscheinlich offen gelassen und den Cortes zur Entscheidung vorgelegt werden. (Daily News.)

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## SUNNY ASPECTS OF RELIGION.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

The connection between cause and effect, in most human events, is often far beyond our means of perception; with our limited views and confined intellect, we cannot fully see and understand the working of Providence. We may wonder, and surmise, and reverently guess, groping about in the twilight of earthly ignorance; but we can do no more. Moses begged of God, "Show me now Thy way that I may know Thee." Even to him, the greatest of great men, the best of good men, the ways of God were perplexing, and he prayed for a solution of the problem.

And how did God show Moses His ways? To mortal eyes He could not show all things; for, said God, "No man can see my face and live." But He showed him His glory, by making all His goodness to pass before him, at the same time proclaiming His attributes of mercy, forgiveness, and love; and it is this proclamation which gives us the true insight into the Divine character.

Mark, too, at what period this proclamation was made. When Israel had sinned a grievous sin, had proved untrue to their God, and to their traditions, when they had worshipped an idol, the work of their own hands, thereby renouncing fealty to the Great Deliverer who had just rescued them from slavery in Egypt; it was then that Moses, perceiving the just wrath of God, heartily prayed for Israel, and expressed the wish rather to perish himself than be personally aggrieved at the cost of the nation's destruction. God refused this noble proffered sacrifice; and Moses, anxious to know how the offended Deity could be propitiated, and how salvation could be obtained for the people which had forfeited all claim to Divine forgiveness, prayed to God, "Show me now Thy way, that I may know Thee."

It was then that God caused all His goodness to pass before Moses, proclaiming His attributes thus: "The Eternal, the Eternal God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and in truth. Keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, and transgression, and sin, and yet not wholly clearing the guilty, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth generation."

Surely if we require an indication of the Divine character, we find it here. But we find no vindictiveness. It is all forgiveness, compassion, and loving kindness. It is as if, in this proclamation, language exhausted itself in finding terms to express the idea of a Being overflowing with mercy. True, the punishment follows in some measure; the guilty are not wholly cleared from the consequences of their sin. That is the necessary result of sin, not the vengeance of God, for God keeps mercy for thousands, and forgives every phase of crime, "iniquity, transgression, and sin," to those who sincerely repent.

Oh! who, looking at the characteristics of God, as displayed in this, His own proclamation of His attributes, can give to religion that melancholy aspect which is sometimes lent to it by shallow piety? Why spend our lives gloating gloomily over our unworthiness, instead of trying to do our best, confident that God, our Father, will look down upon our efforts, feeble though they be, not with disdain, but with a father's indulgent love?

Why make Religion work solely upon our fears, by threats of punishment? Can the child love the parent whose heavy hand he fears? Why not teach the child to love his parent, just as he is taught to love his parent—by being shown that parent's love. Teach the child God's ways of kindness, love, and mercy, and he will love God, not as an acquired duty, but as naturally as he loves the mother to whose arms he nestles. Think not that religion will win a soul by menaces and frowns. As stripes never yet made a scholar, so fear of punishment alone will never make a truly good man.

Let not Religion check the merry laugh of innocence, on Sabbath or Festival. "Thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God," says the

Pentateuch. Religion is not intended to make us sad and miserable, and ever fearful of the future. It is intended to show us how to act well, and to make us, if we do our best, truly and sincerely happy, contented and confident in our destiny. The Psalmist tells us to "serve the Lord with gladness;" and why? because "the Lord is good, and His mercy is everlasting." There is no religion in looking miserable, and in denying oneself the sinless pleasures of life. Our religion favors no such asceticism. In olden times, even the Nazirite was held not to be a meritorious man, and had to bring an offering to atone for his uncalculated self-denial. Our religion bids us "serve the Lord with gladness." The sunshine of a happy face, when it makes no wrong, speaks volumes of silent praise to God.

And why should religious men be intolerant to those less pious than themselves, and uncharitable to those whose virtue is less rigid than their own? Religion imposes no such duty as intolerance, or want of charity; on the contrary, it offers a high reward to those "who turn many to righteousness;" and no one was ever turned to righteousness by hard words or contemptuous looks. Severity repels, it can never attract. Show the sinner that religion is all happiness and sunshine, that "its ways are ways of pleasantness." Show him how to trample out the footmarks of a past career of vice by a future course of virtuous deeds. He will not think it too late to repent, if you "cause all God's goodness to pass before him," and tell him of those loving attributes which promise forgiveness to the repentant sinner—forgiveness of "iniquity, transgression, and sin,"—and which leave him to work out his own salvation by a return to virtue, and by confidence in the mercy of his Creator.

When in our prayers and praises, we recite the glorious attributes of God, let us in all humility bow our heads, as did Moses of old, when he heard those attributes first proclaimed; let us acknowledge our frailty and inability to understand well and thoroughly the ways of the Creator. Let us not put a limit to His goodness and mercy, by idealizing them in accordance with our own earthly views. Think of Him as your King, if you will; but bear in mind that no king can be so just or so merciful as He. Think of Him, if you will, as a Father, but bear in mind that no father's love can equal His!

All earthly language fails to convey an adequate idea of His Greatness, His Goodness, and His Power. Then let us rest satisfied with an idea of Him gathered from the record of His manifestation to Moses, when he showed him His Glory. Let us think of Him as one who, supremely just, will not suffer the wicked to escape the effect of sin, but who, supremely merciful, is abundant in beneficence—forgiveth iniquity, sin, and transgression—to the repentant.

Judging of Him thus—not from our puny personal, tainted ideas and feelings, colored with the flickering, miserable light of our experiences, but from ideas gathered from His own revelation of Himself, and illuminated by the brilliant and enduring light He vouchsafed through Moses to mankind, we shall find it an easy duty to love our loving Master, King, and Father—to love Him with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our might!

**NEW CALIFORNIA THEATRE.**—On Monday evening last this splendid Temple of the Muses was opened for the first time. A brilliant audience filled the beautiful theatre, even every standing place being occupied. Before the beginning of the play ("Money," by Lord Lytton Bulwer) Mr. Barrett came before the curtain and rendered a poem, written for this occasion by Frank Bret Harte, in a very fine manner. An opening overture, composed for the California Theatre by Koppitz, of Boston, was played by a large orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Evans. Nearly all the principal actors and actresses, as they appeared on the stage, received hearty plaudits, especially Mrs. Judah and Mr. McCullough. The play passed off smoothly. Mr. Raymond, a new artist, showed himself to be a fine low comedian, and we have no doubt that he soon will become a favorite. Last night Mr. Willie Edouin made his first appearance, in the comedy, "Wild Oats." He was well received, and acted the character of "Tim" in a very fine manner. To-night, Faulkner's Comedy of "Extremes; or Men of the Day," will be given, and on Saturday afternoon next, the first grand matinee will take place.

**MEETING OF THE GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—The annual election of officers of the German Benevolent Society terminated at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. The number votes polled was \$18, and the contest between the candidates, Regular and Independent, was very spirited. The majority elected are Independent. Following is the result: President, J. T. Holmken; First Vice-President, E. Michelsen; Second Vice-President, E. Mayrlich; Recording Secretary, E. Altenburg; Financial Secretary, E. Shaefer; Treasurer, H. Nielsen; Directors, John Latgens, F. Koester, H. Brand, K. Messendorff, J. Fredericks, O. Volberg, M. Sichel.

**B'NAI B'RITH LITERARY AND SOCIAL CIRCLE.**—We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to a Ball to be given in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Circle at Platt's Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 26th, next.

**COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.**—The pupils of Professor B. Liebert, Teacher of violin, have tendered him a complimentary Concert, to come off on Saturday, January 30th, at Mozart Hall. We can assure all who will be present, that they will have a rare musical treat.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

**FRANCE.**—We stated some time ago that it had been proposed to establish in Alsace an agricultural colony for the benefit of those Jews who either tramp from congregation to congregation, living on the charity of their brethren, or carry on some petty trade often tempting to dishonesty. We now learn that M. Werth, president of the Consistory of Colmar, and M. Lambert, member of the Consistory of Metz, have issued a circular to their Alsatian co-religionists in which the establishment of the projected colony is earnestly advocated.

Some of the general papers pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Madame Beyfus, lately deceased, who, after bequeathing various sums to Jewish charities with which her family was connected, left nearly 20,000 francs to the Christian poor of Paris and Strasbourg.

The central committee of the Universal Jewish Alliance is at present occupied in forming a Jewish library, theological, literary and historical. They have acquired the library of the late eminent Salomon Munk, and also a portion of the books sold at the late auction at Amsterdam. The committee have hired a convenient spot where the books will be deposited.

**GERMANY.**—The ground for the new orthodox synagogue lately built at Berlin was purchased from the Princess Radziwiłł. This lady stipulated that no other building but a synagogue should be erected on the plot of ground, for this purpose sold on most reasonable terms. Should any other edifice ever be built on it, the property would revert back to her or her heirs.

The town council of Breslau has resolved unanimously to decline the proposal of the authorities to give the new high school (Johannes gymnasium) the character of a Protestant institution. The town council maintains that all higher schools should be divested of a denominational character, and be open to students of all creeds.

Dr. Edward Pfeiffer, a co-religionist, was elected a member of the Württemberg Legislature. This gentleman is greatly esteemed in his country as a high authority in political economy. His work on the subject, entitled "On Co-operative Societies," has been translated into French.

In recording the death of the learned Herr Rosenthal of Hanover, the A. Z. D. I. observes that the deceased had a splendid Hebrew library, occupying precisely the same locality in which was deposited, about 150 years ago, the famous Openheim Library, which found its way into the Bodleian. A wish is expressed that this library should be preserved for Germany, its present home. It is stated, however, that the son of the deceased, residing at Amsterdam, will transfer it to that city.

Six co-religionists are now members of the professorial body of the University of Breslau.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Province in which, next to Tyrol, prejudice against the Jews is greatest, is Galicia. The Poles, moreover, are, upon the whole much more unamiable and ignorant than the Tyrolese. We are, therefore, extremely pleased to learn that in Galicia too, Jewish emancipation is becoming a reality, several young co-religionists having been admitted both into the civil and military service at Cracow and Lemberg, the two leading cities in the kingdom.

The bestowal of marks of distinction on co-religionists by the Emperor of Austria, is a matter of such frequent occurrence that we no longer notice it. But that a Jewish Minister should receive an order, and this for the satisfaction given to his community, is not an everyday incident, and therefore deserves to be recorded as a striking proof showing the depth and height attained by religious liberty in the once priest-ridden Austria. We therefore record that the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Order of Francis Joseph on the president of the Jewish community of Vienna—Herr Sulzer.

The town council of Cracow has resolved to abolish the special "Jew-tax," hitherto levied upon the Jewish community.

The seeds of intolerance are not yet trampled out all throughout the empire. In the communal guard of Prague there is an individual, Joseph Kantarek, who, under circumstances which we need not detail, in former years embraced Christianity. After the promulgation of the "interconfessional law" he returned to the religion of his fathers. Scarcely had this become known, when, without assigning any reason, he was dismissed from the force.

Madame Elise Herz-Lammel, of Vienna, recently died. She has become popularly known by the work of Ludwig August Frankel, whom she sent to Jerusalem to establish at her expense the infant school, which she endowed with 50,000 florins. She has left large sums to various charities, and appointed Herr Wm. Frankel, of Vienna, her executor.

The Jewish population of the empire is now rapidly increasing. The latest census shows that the number of Jews there is 1,211,000.

**ITALY.**—A correspondent of the *Educatore Israelita*, drawing a comparison between Italy as it was and Italy as it is, observes that when the father of the great minister Cavour was Governor of Turin, the elders of the Jewish community and the chief rabbi, who had annually on a certain day to wait upon him, were never received by him in the interior of his official residence, but always in some ante-chamber and had invariably to stand. When lately the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy stayed at Baden, and the whole fashionable world was on the tip-toe of expectation in order to see the royal couple at a festivity given in their honor—on whose arm was the illustrious lady leaning when entering the saloon? On that of the Jew Isaac Antom, the friend of the great deceased minister, whose father could not bear to receive Jews except in the most humiliating position.

We are gratified to learn that the newly constituted congregation at Naples is progressing favorably, and that the synagogue was well attended during the late holidays. The rabbi, Raphael Levi, has this year obtained from the commander of the garrison a dispensation from service, during the holidays, for the Jewish soldiers, so as to enable them to discharge their religious duties.

**ROMANIA.**—A Jewish merchant, Herr Kisch of Halberstadt who had to pass through Romania, gives an extraordinary account of the treatment he experienced in reaching the frontiers of this country. He says: "The high festivals having come, I wished to leave the Austrian steamer in order to discharge my religious duties at Turn-Severin. Being desirous of landing, my papers, which were quite in order, were examined by the police, when it was discovered that I was a Jew. Permission to land was forthwith refused to me unless I found 'securities.' Securities for what? Being determined not to desecrate the holidays I resolved to land, unless prevented by force; and indeed, I was driven back by armed men. It was with the greatest difficulty that I obtained

permission to stay a few days. My property was taken possession of as 'security.' The time having come for my departure, I applied for my property; but the gentlemen were absent, and I lost the steamer. I experienced a series of vexations before I recovered my property. Such is Roumania under a German Prince.

England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Italy are unanimous in their views of M. Bratianu's policy, and it is to be hoped that the attitude of the Powers most interested in the Roumanian question will determine the government of Prince Charles to enter upon a course more in conformity with treaty stipulations and the wishes of public opinion.

**JERUSALEM.**—A letter from Jerusalem, in the *Journal de Paris*, announces that a great illumination took place in that city on the occasion of an edict of the Sultan, liberating the Holy City forever from military service and from all payments of taxes in relation to the same. This will be a great boon to the poor native Jews who had to pay a very heavy tax for their exemption from military service.

On the 11th of September last the seven Jewish congregations of Jerusalem assembled in the great Sephardic synagogue in order to attend a mortuary service in commemoration of the late Elise Herz, of Vienna, who had established an infant school there, and for this purpose invested 50,000 florins, the interest of which is devoted to the support of the establishment. The Austrian consul, together with all his officials, attended the ceremony, which was conducted by the chief rabbi. The Austrian national hymn was on this occasion sung in Hebrew. We should have mentioned that the institution enjoys the special patronage of the Emperor.

**TIMBUCTOO.**—The exclusiveness of Timbuctoo has relaxed in modern time. From an account given to the Geographical Society at Paris by M. Beaumier, French consul at Mogadore, it appears that a Jewish trader of this city had the audacity by his presence to profane the sacred soil of Timbuctoo. Great was the commotion. He was imprisoned at once, and the alternative of either embracing Mahometanism or expiating his crime by death was offered. The Jew, well versed in the Koran, with great presence of mind began to argue with his judges, proving to them from their own sacred book that the faithful had no right to put to death unbelievers who acknowledged the supremacy of the Mahometan nations in which they come to live, but had only the right of imposing additional taxes, which he, for his own part, was willing to pay. Marvelous to say, his reasoning prevailed. The Jew was allowed to quietly carry on his business. He has since been joined by five or six other co-religionists, who now live in Timbuctoo unmolested. The way is thus paved for Christian travelers who should wish to visit this city.

**EGYPT.**—The *Levant Herald* gives us the following item: "Julius Sulzer, son of the renowned Professor Sulzer, of Vienna, during his stay at this city, received an invitation to perform on the piano before the Viceroy of Egypt and his court; and by his brilliant accomplishments he achieved as much success here as formerly at the court of the Sultan. The brilliancy of his performance, and the artistic skill displayed at the piano, have won for him a profound reputation. The Turkish court custom requires the artist to prolong his performance until the monarch rises from his throne. Thus Sulzer was compelled to play for more than an hour and a half without interruption. Mr. Sulzer has returned to Bucharest, where, after a short sojourn, he has gained the distinction of an appointment as royal orchestra director of the reigning Prince Charles, in acknowledgment of his eminent services as the leader of the Italian Opera. Whoever considers the hateful persecutions to which the Jewish subjects of Roumania have been, and still are, subjected, will coincide with us that in the appointment of Mr. Sulzer is one of the most undeniable proofs of his extraordinary ability, and his indefatigable exertions in his profession."

**SPAIN.**—Senor Oloaga, the new Ambassador to Paris, is going to propose a treaty to all the European nations, which no doubt they will all accept. It has for its aim to guarantee by means of an international convention the liberty of worship of all foreign subjects, so that there should arise one day a reactionary Government, religious liberty would be at least acquired. Mr. Guedalla's request to build a Jewish synagogue was before the Minister of Grace and Justice, as well as a second application from a French subject of the Jewish persuasion. Whether the concession is given to one or both, we trust there will be a fusion, more particularly as London was the first to move in the matter, represented ably by Mr. Guedalla.

**HUNGARY.**—In the speech from the throne, delivered by the Emperor-King on the 10th inst., he alluded to the emancipation of the Jews in these terms: "You have regulated the relations of the different confessions on the basis of civil and religious equality," upon which the *Times* comments as follows: "That the Legislature of rebellious Hungary should have done this, and that the pupil and champion of the Romish priesthood should congratulate them upon it, is an event that should make us hopeful for Austria and the world."

It is strange to think how the two pillars of the Papacy—the Austrian and the Spanish Courts—have both failed in at once, and leave the edifice tottering to its fall.

**IRELAND.**—It is remarkable says the *Univers Israelite*, that among the 30,067 imprisoned individuals there should have been last year only one Jew.

**THE LATE BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD.**—In addition to the sums given in charity by the Baroness James and her children in memory of the deceased Baron, it is said that the forwarder of Benevolence, and 10,000 for the hospice. It is, moreover, reported that they intend to set apart a million francs, the interest of which is to be devoted to paying the rents of poor families, without religious distinction.

**AUSTRIA.**—A composer of the Jewish faith is rising in eminence. His name is Julius Sulzer, of Vienna. He is the son of the celebrated precursor Sulzer, of the chief synagogue of Vienna. The rising maestro has composed an opera, "Joan of Naples," the subject being borrowed from the history of Hungary. It will be brought out at the theatre of Pesth, its manager having purchased the score from the composer.

**NEW OLYMPIA THEATRE.**—On Saturday evening next this place of amusement will be opened with a grand array of talent, including the popular eccentric Barney Carter, from the Theatre Comique, Philadelphia, and the old favorite Joe Murphy, who is a host in himself alone.

## RABBINICAL MAXIMS.

BY ISAAC GOLDSTEIN.

If a man should give to another many loaves of bread, on condition that he should eat one every day, but in one of them is contained a deadly poison, how careful would he be in tasting them lest he should eat the one which will prove his destruction. So God has given us many days, but in one of them lays the bitter sting of death. How watchful, how diligent should we be then to look upon every day as the day of our death, every breath as the last breath of our life.

As the sails carry the ship to the harbor, so does prayer carry us to the mercy of God, but as the sails themselves cannot speed the progress of the vessel unless filled with a favorable breeze, so our hearts must be filled with true religion, or our prayers will be of no avail.

A true friend will discover himself in adversity, while there are many who disappear with the sunshine of our good fortune. Yet there are those who cling closer to us when the clouds gather, and sustain us when our souls are shadowed.

He that combats error with force or weapons, without argument, is more in error than those he attacks; for any course that is well supported by argument is like an arch that is well built; no part can be taken out without endangering the whole.

He that sets his heart too much upon his money, will quickly lose it. You may possess wealth, but by no means let the wealth possess you. Your hand, eye, and tongue may be upon your money, but not your heart.

Nature teaches us to love ourselves and hate everyone that injures us. Reason teaches us to love friends and hate our enemies. But true religion teaches us to love all, hate none, and to overcome evil with good.

Two things well considered would prevent many quarrels. First, to examine if that about which we differ is worth the contending; secondly, whether we are not contending about terms rather than things.

Bad company is like a nail driven into a post, which, after a blow or two, may be easily drawn out; but being driven entirely in, cannot be drawn out even with the greatest force.

He that buys what he does not want, will soon need what he cannot buy.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The University besides being directly represented in the Upper House by its Chancellor, Earl Granville, and in the Lower by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is indirectly represented by no less than 12 of its graduates, two of whom are co-religionists. These are Mr. Sergeant Simon and Mr. Jessel, Q. C. Had Mr. Julian Goldsmid, who made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt in Mid-Surrey, been returned, the university would have been represented by three Jewish graduates. But we have no doubt we shall yet see him and Mr. Henry Worms in the House. Both gentlemen would, as members of Parliament, reflect credit on the community to which they belong.

**DIERON.**—Maria von Wobers brachvolle Oper, "Dieron" wurde letzten Sonnabend in Maguire's Opera House zum ersten Male von der Kyster Opera Troupe gegeben. Es gibt wohl wenig Opern, welche einem Musikliebhaber soviel Genuss gewähren, wie diese. Am. Lucy Escott sang die Rolle der "Reiza" besonders im dritten Akte sehr gut, ebenso füllten auch Mr. Barben als "Pud" und Mr. Beaumont als "Dieron" ihre Rollen ausgezeichnet aus. Die Ausstattung des Stückes ist wirklich prächtig für San Francisco und ist hier noch nie überboten worden; besonders schön ist im dritten Akte das Meer mit Sonnenuntergang und den herabfallenden Sternen. Alle, welche diese Oper noch nicht gesehen, sollten gewiss nicht veräumen, sich diesen Genuss zu verschaffen, da dieselbe nur noch einige Mal gespielt wird. Am Sonnabend findet eine Nachmittags-Vorstellung statt.

**THE WAR IN GREECE.**—The origin of the war between Turkey and Greece is the following: A Turkish vessel was captured by a Greek pirate. The former had on board 500 of Sullivan & Co's (late Meyer Jonasson & Co) Cloaks, ordered by the Sultan for some of his principal wives. These latter swore to be revenged, and did not give their much married husband any peace until he declared war against the nation to which the robbers of his wives' hearts' desire belonged.

**WILSON'S CIRCUS.**—Die Vorstellungen dieses Circus zeichnen sich durch ihre Reichhaltigkeit ganz besonders aus. Vorzüglich verdienen die wirklich künstlerischen Leistungen einiger Mitglieder am Besten hervorgehoben zu werden. Wir können nur einem Jeden den Besuch des Circus empfehlen und machen noch besonders darauf aufmerksam, daß 4 prächtige Löwen dort ebenfalls zu sehen sind.

**Deutsches Theater.**—Nach mehrwöchentlicher Unterbrechung findet heute wieder eine deutsche Vorstellung, und zwar im Metropolitan Theater, statt. Zur Aufführung kommt Friedrich v. Schillers Trauerspiel, "Maria Stuart", mit Frau v. Witterstorff in der Titelfolle. Da auch alle die Rollenrollen passend besetzt sind, so glauben wir wohl einen genügenden Abend versprechen zu können.

**REGALIAS.**—It is well known among all secret societies that Mr. T. Rodgers Johnson manufactures the best and cheapest regalias. His work is splendid and the material used is of the best quality. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Flags, Banners, Regalias, etc. Call at 325 Montgomery Street, upstairs, before ordering elsewhere.

**I. O. B. B.**—District Grand Lodge, No. 4, at a meeting held Sunday January 17th, elected the following officers:—Joseph Ben, G. N. A.; B. Kozminsky, Gr. A.; H. Newman, Gr. Y.; H. Kozminsky, Gr. B.; Alex. A. Badt, Gr. Sec.; Joseph Holz, Gr. Th.

**BELLA UNION THEATRE.**—A great variety of amusing entertainments, including Gymnastics, Songs, Farces, etc., are given at this theatre nightly.

In this city, born, a son. In this city, born, a son. In this city, born, a son.

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## BORN.

In this city, January 13th, to the wife of B. Feigenbaum, a son.  
In this city, January 19th, to the wife of Samuel Stelner, a son.  
In Sacramento, January 17th, to the wife of A. Hamburger, a daughter.  
In Woodland, January 4th, to the wife of H. Aaronson, a son.

## New Advertisements.

## Germania

### Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft,

No. 90 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Policen in Gold oder Currency.

Die einzige Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft, die das Leben und den Aufenthalt in allen Theilen der Welt, mit Ausnahme der tropischen Länder, ohne vorherige Erlaubnis und ohne Erhöhung der Prämien gestattet.

Der ganze Reingewinn wird unter den Versicherten vertheilt.

Hugo Wessendorf, Präsident.

Friedr. Schwendler, Vice-Präsident und Secretair.

## Board of Reference fuer California:

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No. 333 Montgomery St., San Francisco,  
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auf New York,  
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und alle größeren Wechselplätze, sowie Beförderung von Geldern in Summen von fünf Dollars aufwärts nach irgend einem Theile Deutschlands.

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## GENERAL AGENCY

### PACIFIC MUTUAL

#### LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

#### OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, January 16, 1869.

Messrs. D. ROKOHL and GEORGE G. WEBSTER have been appointed Special Agents of the above Company.

SCHREIBER & HOWELL, Gen'l Agents.

## NOTICE.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that we have formed a copartnership under the firm of ROKOHL & WEBSTER, for the purpose of conducting the Agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. Office 137 Montgomery street, southwest corner of Bush (Belden Block).

D. ROKOHL,  
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TENDERED TO

MR. B. LIEBERT,

BY HIS PUPILS,

On Saturday, . . . January 30, 1869,

## AT MOZART HALL,

Post Street, NEAR KEARNY,  
TICKETS . . . . . ONE DOLLAR  
CHILDREN'S TICKETS . . . . . FIFTY CENTS

## THEODOR DELLWIG,

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NO. 738 . . . . . HOWARD STREET.

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Plain and Ornamental Cakes always on hand. Parties, Balls, and Surprise Parties, supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, and Confectionery, at the shortest notice.

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Our stock is the largest on this coast, we offer it at Importing Prices, which is 20 per cent. less than it can be sold by others.

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COMPANY'S

SILVER WARE,

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Strangers and others are invited to call and examine these goods.

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## FRIEDMAN, LYON &amp; CO.,

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MATZOTH BAKERS

OF THE PACIFIC COAST,

INFORM THEIR OLD CUSTOMERS AND Friends that they have made arrangements to supply ALL THE ISRAELITES in California, Oregon, and Nevada, with the best quality of Matzoths, at the most reasonable terms.

Also—Cakes, Confectionery, Potato Flour, and Goose Fat, on hand.

Particular attention will be given by a strict Shomer, according to the Jewish Rites and Din. Country Merchants will please send their orders to the below mentioned places, and they will be immediately attended to:

BAKERY . . . S. E. cor. Fourth & Mission sts  
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## OPPOSITION AGAIN

Off for White Pine!

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

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Will Leave the Store of

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No. 210 . . . . . Commercial street,

DIRECT TO WHITE PINE.

A Large Assortment of Mattresses and Blankets constantly on hand.

Come and give your orders.

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## MADAME MARET ROLAND

Recommends for the coming Masquerade Balls her large stock of New and Elegant

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Masquerade Dresses!

Of every description.

Also, Costumes made to order, at liberal rates.

Residence, No. 35 Clementina street, between First and Second.

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## KOSHER MEAT.

Alexander Loewell & Co.,

HAVE OPENED A STAND FOR THE PUR-

pose of dealing in Fresh and Corned Meats, also Kosher Meat, in the SAN FRANCISCO MAR-

KET, between Clay and Merchant streets, Stall No. 28, where they will always keep the best of Meats,

and promptly and courteously wait upon all who will favor them with their patronage.

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## New Advertisements.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

ON THIS COAST

Have taken and bear witness to the good effects of

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VINEGAR BITTERS

A New and Great Discovery!

A Cure for all the Diseases the Human Family is subject to

IF TAKEN IN TIME!

The Great Blood Purifier and Renovator of the System.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION!

Made from the roots and herbs of the Pacific Coast, and their combination has been so adjusted as to afford the best results possible. It is the great Blood-Purifier and

Life Giving Principle, increasing the powers of digestion, exciting the absorbents into healthy action. A certain

and permanent cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as

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Indigestion and Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder,

Exposure and Imprudence in Life, And all complaints arising from improper use of Mercury.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Prolapsus Uteri, Whites, Monthly Irregularities, Suppression, Incontinence of Urine, etc.,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or turn of life, these Tonic Bitters

display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a

Purely Vegetable Preparation it is a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females. It is an infallible remedy

for those many serious complaints which have their origin in Derangement of the Liver, such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Indigestion, Costiveness, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Chills and Dysentery, Chills, Nervous and Sick Head-

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Pin, Tape, and other Worms,

Lurking in the systems of so many thousands on this Coast are effectually destroyed and removed. Nothing has ever

been offered which can compare with Walker's Vinegar Bitters, for they will promptly expel all distempers con-

cealed within the system.

The effects of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, even when taken for its curative properties, are very different from those of any other medicine prepared specifically for that purpose.

There is no nausea or disturbance of the stomach, and instead of causing any sense of languor, or debility, it seems rather to invigorate the whole system, and excite the keenest appetite.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor,

Corner Post and Powell streets, San Francisco.

GENERAL AGENTS,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Corner Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, California, Sacramento, Cal., and 84 Platt street, N. Y.

SAPOINE FOR THE TEETH.

Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapone for the Teeth.

The most pleasant, safe and efficient preparation for cleansing and preserving the Teeth. It has no equal. Try it, and you will use no other. For sale by all druggists.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists,

San Francisco and Sacramento City, California.

## THE BREWERS

OF SAN FRANCISCO SOLD DURING THE YEAR

1868, 125,325 19-24 bbls. Beer and Ale, the Revenue Tax being \$1 per bbl—viz:

Philadelphia Brewery, John Wieland . . . . . 28,901 1-6

Empire Brewery, Lyon & Co. . . . . 23,655 1-6

Albany Brewery, H. Spreckels & Co. . . . . 14,695 5-6

San Francisco Brewery, J. J. Smith . . . . . 12,211

Pacific Brewery, F. Fortmann & Co. . . . . 9,120

Washington Brewery, Mangels & Co. . . . . 6,653

Bavaria Brewery, J. Gundlach & Co. . . . . 4,403 2-3

New York Brewery, Chas. Hoffman & Co. . . . . 3,250

Willows Brewery, Kleinsch & Fauss . . . . . 3,999 1-6

Union Brewery, H. Koster . . . . . 3,250

Jackson Brewery, Frederick Behrens . . . . . 2,720 5-6

National Brewery, Gluck & Hansen . . . . . 2,375 2-3

Broadway Brewery, J. Albrecht & Co. . . . . 2,254

Lafayette Brewery, F. Haunt & Co. . . . . 1,619 2-3

Golden Gate Brewery, Chas. Metzger . . . . . 1,619

Railroad Brewery, Henry Beck . . . . . 1,453 1-2

Swiss Brewery, J. J. Smith . . . . . 793 5-12

Swiss Brewery, J. J. Smith . . . . . 638 5-6

F. H. Hansen . . . . . 470 1-6

Benett & Co. . . . . 210 5-6

Brook . . . . . 93

Chas. Wolf . . . . . 35 1-2

J. Furst . . . . . 30

125,325 19-24

It will be seen by this statement that the PHILADEL-

PHIA BREWERY sold more than one-fourth of all the other Breweries combined.

ja22

## F. E. SHARP &amp; CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,

AND HONEY.

NO. 70 . . . . . CALIFORNIA MARKET,

San Francisco.

Use Sharp's Celebrated RED CABBAGE

PICKLES, the most wonderful appetizer of the age.

Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

ja22

## L. BRISACHER,

Market st., bet. Sansome & Montgomery,

Adjoining Metropolitan Market,

DEALER IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS!

Especially for Family Use.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

ja22

## P. VEITCH,

Gents', Ladies' and Children's

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

NO. 623 . . . . . HOWARD STREET,

Between Second and Third,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC

that he will make to order all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Children.

Thorough experience enables me to manufacture only the most work, unequalled in good fitting and quality. No machine work done.

Repairing done in the best manner at short notice. All work guaranteed.

## New Advertisements.

## MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, \$28,000,000.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

HERBY NEUMANN, German Agent. set-hc5p

## PACIFIC MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of California.

NOS. 37 & 39 . . . . . SECOND ST.,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD . . . . . President

H. F. HASTINGS . . . . . Vice President

JAMES CHABRAC . . . . . Secretary

SCHREIBER & HOWELL . . . . . General Agents

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

S. W. COR. MONTGOMERY & BUSH STS.,

Room 11 & 12 (Up-Stairs).

ISSUE ALL DESIRABLE KINDS OF LIFE

Endowment and Children's Endowment

Policies, on most favorable terms, and at

same rates as those of any other first-class

Company in the United States.

Policies in this Company are Not

Forfeited, and by the Laws of California,

Executive power is vested in the

Policyholders, who are entitled to the

Dividends, and the Dividends are paid

in cash, or in the form of annuities, or

in the form of stock in the Company.

The Premiums received remain here, and

are all invested in this State, at the regular

rates of interest, and as they bring a larger

profit than if sent East, as is done by Eastern

Companies, so will the Dividends on the

Policies be greater.

ja22

## FURNITURE and REDDING.

1869.

GOODWIN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Rich and Common

FURNITURE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OPEN THEIR EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES

with a new, clean, and elegant stock of Custom

made Furniture, at REDUCED PRICES for CASH,

and we place ourselves to sell at a very small ad-

vance FOR CASH. Our INCREASED FACILITIES

will now GUARANTEE PROMPT DELIVERY.

GOODWIN & CO.,

ja22 Pine st., first door east of Montgomery.

## "FIGARO,"



**JOSEPH FREDERICKS,**  
**CARPET**  
AND  
**Upholstery Store,**  
**PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.**  
No. 123 Kearny street  
Between Sutter and Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

**RISDON**  
**IRON AND LOCOMOTIVE**  
**WORKS.**

Incorporated April 30, 1868  
Capital \$100,000

LOCATION OF WORKS,  
COR. BEAL AND HOWARD STS.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

[Successors to the Pacific Mail Steamship Works at  
Berkeley.]

**COFFEE & RISDON AND DEVON, DUNSMORE & Co.,**  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**Steam Engine Builders, Boiler Makers,**  
**Machinists and Foundrymen.**

All work in their line done with promptness and  
dispatch.

JOHN N. RISDON, President,  
LEWIS COFFEY, Superintendent of Boiler Works,  
JOSEPH MOORE, Superintendent.

Befanntmachung.

An Wiederverkäufer!  
Mit dem Steamer „Colorado“ erhält eine Anzahl von  
Gamen Fancy Waaren,  
bestehend aus

Taschenuhren, Kopfbändern,  
wie Set, Korallen, Stahl und vergoldeten  
Schmuckstücken, Seidenbinden, etc.,  
W. Herr, Importeur,  
No. 608 Sacramento Str., eine Treppe.

**Schroder & Albrecht,**  
**California Candy Factory,**  
414 Clay Street.

Spezialer Confection und Bäckerei, San Francisco.

empfehlen Wiederverkäufer für reichhaltige Lager von deut-  
schen, amerikanischen und französischen  
Candies und Zuckergütern,  
Biscuits und Gebäckstücken.

Aufträge vom Ganzen werden prompt befolgt.  
Schokolade, Pfefferkuchen, Gebäck und Silber-  
waren und alle Sorten Kuchen für Festlichkeiten, Präsente,  
Süßwaren u. s. w. sind in größter Auswahl vorrätig.  
Da wir direkt mit den Fabrikanten und Süßwaren  
in Deutschland, Belgien und Frankreich in Verbindung  
stehen, sind wir in der Lage, billiger als andere  
Süßwaren zu verkaufen.

Agenten für Kaffee, Wein & Brände, Philadelphia, Berlin,  
Frankfurt, Hamburg, etc.,  
Schroder & Albrecht, 414 Clay Street.

**ACKERSON & RUSS,**  
Dealers in

**Lumber, Posts, and Shingles,**

**PIER 9 STEWART STREET,**  
San Francisco.

Orders furnished from Redwood City.  
Orders by mail promptly attended to. 370

**JAMES YOUNG,**  
**Watchmaker and Jeweler.**

NO. 57.....SECOND STREET,  
San Francisco.

**WOOD & PUTNAM,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 729 MONTGOMERY ST., COR. JACKSON  
(U. S. Land Office Building, Room 17),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**NEW CARPETS**

**BODY BRUSSELS, TAP, BRUSSELS**  
Three-Plys and Ingrains,  
In great variety. Also,

**OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPERS,**  
Hemp Carpeting,

**COCOA AND MANILA MATTING!**

An elegant assortment of MOSAIC, VEL-  
VET and SHEEPSKIN RUGS—all sizes—ex-  
“Knowsley.” For sale by

WM. M. HIXON,  
dec4 606 and 608 Clay street.

**OYSTERS.**  
**OYSTERS.**

**EMERSON, CORVILLE & CO.,**  
Nos. 134 & 135 New California Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

OYSTERS, CLAMS, ETC., ALWAYS FRESH,  
and delivered to the house free of charge.  
A Splendid Ladies' Saloon attached to the  
place.

The Oyster Saloon is open till after the close  
of every place of amusement.

G. KUHLE, WM. NOLDEN.

**“COSMOS,”**

N. E. Cor. California and Kearny Sts.,  
KUHLE & NOLDEN, Proprietors.

The very best Wines, Liquors, and Havana  
Cigars to be had at the bar. Always on hand the  
very best kinds of Caviar, Herrings, Swiss Cheese,  
etc. One of the very best Billiard Tables awaits  
the pleasure of the guests.

A splendid Room, suitable for meetings, is con-  
nected with the establishment. 7415

**Wechsel**  
in beliebigen Summen auf  
New York, Berlin, Dresden,  
London, Cöln, Leipzig,  
Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,  
Hamburg, Posen, Carlsruhe,  
Br. Wien, Basel,  
Frankfurt, München, Genf,  
Cassel, Augsburg, Zürich,  
Darmstadt, Nürnberg, Strassburg

und andere Plätze bei  
**Morris Speyer,**  
No. 219 Sanjome Straße.

**HOUSE FURNISHING AGENCY,**  
NO. 635 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,  
(Opposite Upper Crossing from Montgomery st.)

**New and Second-Hand Furniture,**  
**BEDDING, CARPETS,**

And Everything necessary to Housekeeping  
**BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.**

Mirrors, Clocks, Silver Plate and Table Cutlery,  
Crockery, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Wood  
and Willow Ware, constantly on hand, at  
lower prices than elsewhere in the city.

Spring Beds, Sofas, Lounges, Bed Lounges and  
Mattresses of the very best quality made  
to order.

**MOORE, WESTLEY & CO.,**  
Auction, Commission and Purchasing Agents

**S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Printing and Wrapping Paper,**  
**PAPER BAGS, TWINE,**

**BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.,**  
All kinds of Paper Made to order.

Warehouse, 416 Clay street. 0030

**CHURCH & CLARK,**  
Importers and Dealers in

**MEDITERRANEAN AND CALIFORNIA**  
**Fruits, Nuts, Candies, etc.,**

AND...  
**MANUFACTURERS OF FIREWORKS.**

**WALNUTS, New Crop, in bond or duty paid.**  
**RAISINS, in bond or duty paid,**

**CHURCH & CLARK,**  
497 Front street

**WM. W. WALMSLEY,**  
**Plumber and Gas Fitter,**

No. 918.....Market Street,  
Opposite St. Ignatius College, SAN FRANCISCO.

**HYDRAULIC AND ARTESIAN WELL PIPE**  
and Pumps manufactured in the best manner.  
Particular attention paid to Pump Work. All work  
warranted. Orders received for Artesian Well  
Boring.

**Earthquake-Proof Chimneys!**—Persons who  
have had Chimneys thrown down by the late earth-  
quake, also those who design building, are invited  
to examine the Tops now being manufactured at  
918 Market street, which are made to represent  
any design of brick chimneys, and obviate all dan-  
ger of falling. Specimens can be seen on N. W.  
Spaulding's residence, Oakland, and at the man-  
ufacture, 918 Market street. Chimney Tops and  
Union Ventilators put up and warranted.

no27 **W. W. WALMSLEY.**

**THOMAS YOUNG,**  
Late County Recorder.

**JOSEPH S. PAXSON,**  
Late County Treasurer.

**YOUNG & PAXSON.**

**Real Estate Bought and Sold,**  
**LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

**424 Montgomery st., East Side,**  
Between California and Sacramento streets.

**I. RICHARDS,**  
PIONEER

**NIGHT CONTRACTOR!**  
OFFICE:

**S. E. Corner of California and Kearny,**  
Upstairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

I am prepared to attend to all orders for  
Night Work in the neatest and most prompt man-  
ner, such as Removing Nuisances from Privies,  
Yards, Cellars, etc. Dead Animals removed at  
short notice. 7415

**PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE,**  
NO. 313.....THIRD STREET,  
Between Folsom and Harrison.

**MRS. STODOLE, PROPRIETOR.**

**MISS CAHILL,**  
**Fashionable Millinery Store!**

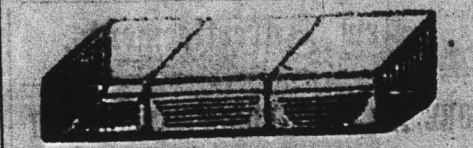
NO. 353.....SECOND STREET,  
Bet. Market and Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.

Straw Hats and Bonnets Altered to the  
present Style. 7415

**MCCUE'S STABLES**

HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE STABLES, I  
take pleasure in informing my friends and the  
public in general, that I am better prepared to  
keep BOARDING HORSES, and at as low prices,  
as any Stable in San Francisco.

I have also got a stand of first-class HACKS  
and CARRIAGES. All orders promptly attended  
to. CHAS. O'D'YNNELL,  
San Francisco, January 4, 1868. 7415



**TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,**  
**Show-Case**

**WAREHOUSES**  
**Have Removed**

From Kearny Street to  
**537 CALIFORNIA STREET.**

Between Kearny and Montgomery, Up Stairs.  
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated  
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases  
taken in exchange. 7415

**JOHN O'BRIEN.** J. M. WARD

**O'BRIEN & WARD,**  
**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.**

N.E. Cor. Montgomery & Clay sts.  
HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of  
very description, promptly supplied with the best  
MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TRAVEL or Ex-  
pense. Only send order, or write by Mail or Ex-  
press, to **JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco**

**S. HENRY,**  
**Furniture and Bedding**

**ESTABLISHMENT,**  
NO. 315.....THIRD STREET,  
Between Folsom and Harrison, San Francisco.

Country orders promptly attended to. Second-  
hand Furniture bought and sold. no27

**JOHN TIERNEY,**  
DEALER IN...

**WINES AND LIQUORS,**  
No. 211 Sansome Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**VON RHEIN, LEVIN & CO.,**  
No. 105.....Montgomery Street,  
NEAR SUTTER STREET,

**Real Estate and General**  
**BUSINESS AGENTS.**

**OUR LONG EXPERIENCE AND WELL-KNOWN**  
reputation in selling Real Estate and Places  
of Business, together with the fact that Mr. J. LE-  
VIN has now an interest in our business, enables us  
to guarantee the very best attention to all transac-  
tions entrusted to us. Our promptitude in making  
quick sales in all cases is well known; and for re-  
liability, our past success is sufficient proof.  
Parties having Places of Business or Real Estate  
to sell, or wishing to procure Partners, should call  
on us at once.

O. F. VON RHEIN, LEVIN & CO.,  
dec4 105 Montgomery street.

**BLOCK COMPOSITION LETTER FOR**  
**SIGNS.**

**CTIONS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND FINISH**  
put up at short notice. Block Letter Signs  
painted any ordinary color very cheap.

Inside Block Signs, brilliant and attractive, for  
business firms, to suit the times.

All sorts of Sign Painting done with neatness  
and dispatch.

Orders from any part of the Interior, through  
the Pacific Union Express, will receive prompt at-  
tention. Letters packed in boxes, and with each  
box a bottle of Cement, with full directions how  
to use it.

**LOVELL & CULLINS, Manufacturers.**  
dec11 840 Market street.

**H. H. HUBBARD, M. D.,**  
No. 5 Kearny street.

Office Hours—From 9 to 11 A.M., & 3 to 5 P.M.

**A MUSICAL GEM.**  
JUST PUBLISHED, A BEAUTIFUL COLLEC-  
TION of Vocal and Instrumental Music, entitled

**THE OPERA BOUFFE!**  
Comprising the choicest pieces from Offenbach's  
celebrated Operas of

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, LA BELLE HELENE, EMBRE  
BLEUE (Blue Beard), ORPHEUS, GENEVIEVE DE  
BRABANT.

Boards, \$2 50; Cloth, \$3 00; Cloth, full gilt, \$4 00.  
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

**OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers.**  
277 Washington Street, Boston.

**C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.**

**CONTET & L. PLEGE,**  
**FASHIONABLE**

**HATTERS!**  
NO. 721.....CLAY STREET,

FIRST HAT STORE ABOVE KEARNY,  
San Francisco, 7415

**PIANOS.** **PIANOS.**

**H. TREMPER, Piano Manufacturer,**  
NO. 960.....FOLSOM STREET,  
Between Fifth and Sixth.

Offers for sale his large Stock of first-class Pianos,  
at cheapest rates. Good work and good instru-  
ments guaranteed. Also, Agency for the celebrated

**J. & P. Schiedemayr's Pianos.**  
All kinds of Repairing done at shortest no-  
tice in the best manner. 7415

Old Pianos taken in exchange. dec35

N. SCHEELINE, J. ADLER, M. NEWHOUSE.

**N. SCHEELINE & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF

**FANCY GOODS,**  
**YANKEE NOTIONS,**

**Stationery, Perfumery**

**CUTLERY, PIPES,**  
**Hosiery, and Gentlemen's**

**Furnishing Goods,**  
NOS. 120 & 122 SANSOME STREET.  
SAN FRANCISCO. no23

**EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS!**  
THE...  
**PACIFIC**

**BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
AND...

**Telegraph Institute!**  
**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,**

Post Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

The design of this Institute is to impart to young  
men a thorough Practical Business Education.

**BRANCHES TAUGHT:**  
Book-Keeping in all its Departments,  
Mechanical and Architectural Drawings,  
Penmanship, Correspondence,  
Commercial Calculations,  
Actual Business,  
Mercantile Law,  
Telegraphing,  
Modern Languages,  
Etc., &c.

The course of Instruction is thorough and com-  
prises all the branches of a complete Business  
Education. It embraces both Theory and Practice,  
securing to the student all the advantages of a

**COUNTING HOUSE EXPERIENCE.**  
Young and middle-aged men desirous of obtain-  
ing a reliable Mercantile Education, should  
examine the merits of this College.

A Separate Class for Ladies in Penmanship  
and Drawing.

**THE COLLEGE REVIEW,**  
Giving full information, can be had FREE at the  
College, or by addressing

**SEREGNI & VINSONHALER,**  
augs26 PRINCIPALS.

**BUSINESS AND HOMESTEAD PROPERTY FOR**  
SALE—  
Geary street, near Kearny, 24 by 60; fine brick im-  
provements.....\$12,500

Folsom street, corner property, 30 by 75; handsome  
improvements; pays good interest on investment. 14,000

Market street, 25 by 30.....11,500

Minna street, 25 by 80; four tenements, new house,  
rented for \$72.....1,000

Sixth street, 25 by 120; improved.....5,000

Bush street, 62½ by 137½; good house of six rooms 4,500

Harrison street, corner property; Store and Dwell-  
ing.....6,600

Washington street, 65 by 137½; improved; rents  
\$130; near Stockton street.....13,000

Fourth street, corner property, 30 by 80.....12,000

O'Farrell street, 20 vara, near Jones.....17,500

Van Ness Avenue, corner 50 vara, near Market.....15,000

Geary street, 25 by 137½; new house of 10 rooms;  
all modern improvements.....7,150

Fourth street, 50 by 80; improved; on line of Mont-  
gomery street; a bargain.....26,000

O'Farrell street, 20 vara, between Leavenworth and Folsom  
streets, 27½ by 120; House of 8 rooms.....10,000

Fulton street, 27½ by 120; House of 8 rooms.....8,600

Filbert street, near Polk, 40 by 137½; house of 4  
rooms.....1,500

Geary street, near Hyde, 25 by 87½; on the grade.....2,200

O'Farrell street, two corner 50 vara; very desirable  
block.....22,000

Stevenson street, near Fifth, 20 by 65; house of 10  
rooms; rents for \$5 dollars.....9,000

Jessie street, near Fourth, 25 by 70; double house of  
6 rooms each; rent for sixty dollars.....4,500

Apply to BROWN & RUMBLE, 20 Montgomery street

**CAVIAR.**

The RUSSIAN CAVIAR can be found at  
**FISHERMEN'S MARKET.**

WE GUARANTEE FOR THE SAME, AND THE  
price of the same is reduced to Fifty Cents.  
SARDELS, with Vinegar and Spice, sold at the  
Lowest Rates.

nov13 **ALEXANDER VIRZE, Proprietor.**

**A. H. BEWLEY & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of Shirts to Order,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN...

**GENTS' FINE FURNISHING GOODS!**  
At the old "Ward's Shirt Store,"

NO. 323.....MONTGOMERY ST.  
Under Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco.

P. S.—All Shirts made to order guaranteed in fit  
and quality. dec4

**SWAIN'S**  
**Refreshment Saloon!**

AND...  
**FAMILY BAKERY,**

No. 636.....Market street.

IN CONNECTION WITH MY BAKERY  
I have fitted up a  
**First-Class Refreshment Saloon!**  
Where everything the market affords will be served  
in the best style.

Ice Cream by the Quart or Gallon. Oysters  
by the Hundred. Wedding Parties served in a su-  
perior manner. 7415

**CHAS. D. CARTER,**  
**Real Estate Agent,**

Office of "San Francisco Real Estate Circular,"  
NO. 410.....CALIFORNIA STREET,  
(Two doors west of the Bank of California.)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the  
city. Country Property Bought and Sold. 7415

**JANKE'S**  
**Turn-Verein Hall,**  
BUSH STREET.

Bet. Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

**SIEGFRIED & BREMER**  
PROPRIETORS.

We respectfully announce to our friends and the  
public in general, that we have rented the above  
named hall, which has been entirely renovated and  
re-fitted. The hall is to let, for Sundays or week-  
days, and is very suitable for Balls, Weddings,  
Societies, etc. Clubs and Societies will find it to  
their advantage to assemble at this convenient hall.  
For particulars inquire of

**SIEGFRIED & BREMER.**  
dec7

**New Atlantic Hotel,**  
NO. 619 PACIFIC STREET,  
Near Kearny,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**J. BUCHHOLTZ & C. KOCK, Proprietors**

**Deutscher Gasthof.**  
Fireproof Brick Building. 7415

**Hemme & Reuter's**  
**Bäckerei und Caffee Saloon,**  
No. 27 Kearny Straße,  
zwischen Geary und Post Straße,  
Louis Hemme & Wm. Reuter,  
Eigentümer.

**WOOL, HIDES AND FURS**  
BOUGHT BY

**A. WASSERMANN & CO.,**  
NO. 425 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

We will make liberal Cash advances on goods  
shipped through us to our house, Messrs. Scholle  
Bros., New York. 7415

**A. WASSERMANN & CO**

**NEW BELLA UNION.**  
SAMUEL TETLOW.....PROPRIETOR  
JAMES DOWLING.....ACTING STAGE MANAGER



## READ, READ, READ.

## FACTS! FACTS!

A COMPOUND RECENTLY MANUFACTURED and put up at San Jose, by P. Sainsevain, is now being offered for sale under that name of Sainsevain's Wine Bitters. We deem it our duty to inform the public that any person or persons offering for sale compounds under the name and representing them to be the Celebrated California Wine Bitters, INVENTED and manufactured by MERCADO & SULLY since 1860—formerly known and sold as "Sainsevain's Bitters"—ARE DECEIVING THE PUBLIC.

We submit the following extract from an affidavit of P. Sainsevain, in an injunction suit formerly pending between Mercado & Sully, plaintiffs, and G. A. Simon defendant, says, "That the article known as Sainsevain's California Wine Bitters was manufactured by Mercado & Sully about the month of March, 1881, without the said Sainsevain Bros. having any concern in the manufacture thereof. That said name was known and considered said Mercado & Sully as the Sole Proprietors of the Sainsevain California Wine Bitters."

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us by a discerning public, we will continue, as heretofore, to supply the trade with our Celebrated Wine Bitters, under the name of Mercado's Native California Wine Bitters.

Beware of counterfeits. OBSERVE THE FAMILIAR OLD YELLOW LABEL. See that the name of Mercado & Sully is on the label, and our PRIVATE TWO CENT STAMP upon the bottle. None genuine unless so stamped.

MERCADO & CO.,  
(Successors to Mercado & Sully),  
No. 506 and 508 Jackson street,  
Oct 16

**H. ZACHARIAS,**  
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS customers and the public in general that he has made arrangements with the principal houses in Europe for the direct importation of the latest style of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., which he offers for sale at remarkably reasonable prices, and warrants every article he sells; also, superior Opera Glasses and Opticians Goods always on hand.

H. ZACHARIAS,  
534 Kearny st. bet. Sacramento and California,  
Oct 11

**M. WEISS,**  
[Lately dealer in TOYS and FANCY GOODS, on Kearny street.]

HAS JUST OPENED THE  
"Oriental Printing House,"  
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BETWEEN SANJOME AND BATTERY,  
With the Newest and Latest Styles of Type,  
AND  
THE MOST IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES,  
And is prepared to execute all orders for  
Cards,  
Billheads,  
Circulars,  
Checks,  
Receipts,  
Letter Headings, Etc., Etc., Etc.,  
AS ALSO  
All kinds Plain and Ornamental Printing,  
ALL KINDS OF BOOK WORK,  
In French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, European, and Oriental Languages.

I respectfully invite the attention of my large circle of acquaintance, and the public, to my above advertisement, and hope to receive a share of their patronage in my profession.  
With Regards,  
nov 6 M. WEISS, Practical Printer.

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113 Fourth street, 113.  
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I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public at large that I have established a first-class Upholstery Establishment at the above place, where all work in my line will be promptly attended to. Having Mr. Herberger, who is well known as a splendid workman, as manager, I can fully guarantee that none but the very best work will be done at my place.  
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**WM. IRVINE & CO.,  
REAL ESTATE  
House Agents.**  
234 MONTGOMERY ST.,  
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.  
Houses Rented and Rents Collected. Full charge taken of Houses and Real Estate on reasonable terms.  
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**J. H. BLOOD,  
Notary Public,  
COMMISSIONER**  
For Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana.  
NO. 24.....MONTGOMERY BLOCK,  
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Business transacted in the English, French, and Spanish Languages.  
Oct 18

**LOUIS SCHMIDT,  
ORGANIST AND DIRECTOR OF  
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Harmony. Residence, No. 459 O'Farrell street,  
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Oct 25**

## H. J. BOOTH &amp; CO.

## UNION IRON WORKS

(The oldest and most extensive foundry on the Pacific coast.)

Corner of First and Mission Streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Marine, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Quartz Crushing, and Amalgamating Machinery, Mill Irons, and Brass and Iron Castings of every description made to order.

STEAMBOAT REPAIRING, BOILER MAKING, TURNING AND FINISHING EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

Constantly on hand and for sale.  
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## JOHN G. HODGE &amp; CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

## STATIONERS,

DEALERS IN

STATIONERS' BLANK BOOKS,  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,  
PAPER BAGS,  
PLAY NO CARDS etc.  
WRAPPING PAPER &c.

Counting Houses, Banks, and Insurance Offices supplied.

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Southwest cor. of Sacramento, S F SAN FRANCISCO

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## Sail under False Colors

THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE VALUE OF an article may be found in the fact of its having numerous imitations. Every fine poem has its parody; every meritorious literary work is subject to plagiarisms; every successful play has been burlesqued; every honest man has his detractors; and every valuable medicinal preparation has its vile imitations. The proprietors of

Dr. Henley's Wild Grape Root Bitters!

Have encountered the usual experience in this respect. Such has been the success of this sterling preparation, that all inferior articles of the kind have virtually been driven from the market. The concoctors of these beverages, finding that this new Tonic has exactly met the public want, and that no further demand exists for inferior preparations, have resorted to the dishonest expedient of imitating either the name or the style of label, both of which have been duly secured by the laws of the State to the proprietors of the Bitters.

In justice to ourselves, as well as to the public, who may be deceived by these nefarious practices, we hereby notify all parties guilty of infringement on our rights, as well as those who have been buying up our old bottles in order to palm off their own nostrums as the genuine article, that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

For the further protection of consumers, we would state that we never sell our Bitters in bulk, but always by the case. Look for our Trade Mark on every bottle; and in ordering the article otherwise than direct from us, be sure to order, "Dr. Henley's Wild Grape Root Bitters," and don't allow yourself to be imposed upon with an inferior article.

L. GROSS & CO.,  
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors,  
518 Front st., near Jackson, S. F.

dec 11

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TO BUY

HATS, CAPS,  
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CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,  
...AND ALL KINDS OF...

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WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND GILT

Mouldings, Looking Glasses,

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Nos. 209 and 211 Leidesdorf street,  
Between Commercial and Sacramento,  
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Pictures, Diplomas and Business Cards Framed on the most reasonable terms. Re-Gilding done in the best manner.  
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(SWISS HOTEL.)

NOS. 627 & 629.....COMMERCIAL STREET,  
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G. STURZENEGGER & J. GINGG,

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TO THE LADIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have just returned from Paris with a large and well-selected assortment of

CORSETS.

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

From the plainest to the most costly description, all of which are unequalled in this city for novelty, fashion and finish.

MADAME PONS,  
No. 631 Sacramento street, below Kearny, one door above her former establishment.

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## KUNSTLER-HALLE!

S. W. CORNER KEARNY AND COMMERCIAL STS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public in general that they have bought and re-opened the above Saloon.

The best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars always on hand. All are invited to call.

MARTIN SCHMIDT & CO., Proprietors.

R. B. TURNER,

Real Estate Agent,

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Real Estate bought and sold on Commission. Houses leased and Collections promptly attended to.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

WINE AND LIQUORS!

912 Market street,  
Corner Stockton and Ellis, San Francisco.

Bottled Ale and Porter by the bottle, dozen, or gross, constantly on hand. Families supplied. All Orders promptly attended to.  
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## JOHN DANIEL.

Successor to O. GORI.

## MARBLE WORKS

421 Pine street, bet. Kearny & Montgomery.

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS

Plumber's Slabs, &c.

On hand and Manufactured to order.

Goods shipped to all parts of the State. Orders respectfully solicited.

THEODORE VOZIN, GUSTAVUS RIZ,

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AUCTIONEERS

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(JOHN B. LUTHER, Auctioneer.)

Have Removed to their new salerooms,

115 & 117 BUSH ST., bet. Battery and Sansome.

SALE DAYS—Tuesday and Friday—Catalogue Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.

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"OLD PIONEER" SALOON!

HERMANN MAST, Proprietor.

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Only the very best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars kept at the Bar.

A Fine Billiard Table is connected with the Establishment.

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Watches and Diamonds

Fine Jewelry and

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Three doors below Kearny.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Fine and Plated Jewelry. Receive New Goods by every steamer.

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PRACTICAL

GAS FITTERS & PLUMBERS

Every Description of

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FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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GRAND BALL!

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

MUSIC BY KRAUS' BAND.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS,  
Ladies Free.

HENRY & GEO. WASS, Proprietors.

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The best Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar.

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of Patent and Right to manufacture and sell, on the Pacific Coast or States, Fargo's Perpetually Movable Letter Copy Books.

Letter Presses and Copying Jaks a specialty.

Gold Pens, Pencils, Pencil Cases, etc., etc., at very low prices.

Fargo's Letter Copy Books and loose sheets of all sizes always on hand; none genuine without D. Appleton & Co.'s and our own card in books.

304 MONTGOMERY STREET,  
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NO. 408 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery, San Francisco

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